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Atlas of
Illinois
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Section 6

Agriculture in the Illinois Economy

Atlas of
Illinois
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Section 6

Agriculture in the Illinois Economy

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Louis B. Howard, Dean and Director

November, 1962
Urbana, Illinois

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PRODUCED JOINTLY BY THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
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College of Agriculture

Louis B. Howard, Dean, College of Agriculture; Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
T. S. Hamilton, Associate Director, Agricultural Experiment Station until September 1, 1962
M. B. Russell, Associate Director, Agricultural Experiment Station from September 1, 1962
K. E. Gardner, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture
J. B. Claar, Associate Director, Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics

Atlas Committee, for the College of Agriculture

J. Kastelic
W. N. Thompson, Chairman
L. J. McKenzie

Contributors

C. E. Ackerman
J. L. Albright
S. R. Aldrich
C. Y. Arnold
R. W. Bartlett
D. E. Becker
D. J. Bray
E. E. Broadbent
C. L. Folse
U. S. Garrigus
T. A. Hieronymus
J. Kastelic
R. A. Kelly
M. B. Kirtley
F. B. Lanham
L. J. McKenzie
R. J. Mutti
A. L. Neumann
R. T. Odell
F. J. Reiss
S. F. Ridlen
J. R. Roush
C. P. Schumaier
H. M. Scott
W. O. Scott
C. D. Smith
J. N. Spaeth
J. S. Titus
W. N. Thompson
H. L. Wascher
W. K. Wessels

Department of Geography

Joseph A. Russell, Head
Fred W. Foster, Directing Consultant and Editor
James A. Bier, Cartographer

Draftsmen

F. Robert Bielski
Rainer R. Erhart
Dilip K. Pal
Ronald A. Larson

Illinois agriculture provides an important part of the income of the state and furnishes a major segment of the state industries with raw materials. It is appropriate, therefore, that Section 6 of the Atlas of Illinois Resources be devoted to *Agriculture in the Illinois Economy.* Other sections have dealt in turn with *Water Supply and Climate; Minerals, Forest, Wildlife, and Recreation; Transportation;* and *Manpower* as state resources. These other sections have been supported, wholly or in part, by official State of Illinois economic development organizations, additional contributions having come from public utility companies serving the state. Section 6 is published with funds available to the University of Illinois derived from other than state tax sources.

Additional copies of this section of the Atlas of Illinois Resources may be obtained from the Information Office, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

AGRICULTURE TODAY AND TOMORROW

Illinois consistently ranks among the leading states of the nation as a producer of farm products. Only two or three states surpass Illinois in farm production—states that are larger and emphasize production of specialized crops and livestock products. The gross value of agricultural production, its expansive food processing industry, and production of farm machinery and other supplies ranks Illinois at or near the top among the outstanding agricultural states in the nation. Furthermore, a well-balanced combination of agriculture, manufacturing, service industries, business, and transportation gives Illinois a strong, stable economy that is integrated into the national economy.

Although the Illinois population is predominantly urban, 85 percent of the land area is in farms. Each year the land, capital, and human resources on some 150,000 farms produce crop and livestock products that are moved through the assembly, manufacturing, processing, and distribution businesses of the state. A number of farm products are used as raw materials for manufacturing and processing industries. Illinois farmers require and purchase many goods and services such as farm machinery, fuel, fertilizer, insecticides, commercial feeds, financing, and a host of other needs from the nonfarm sectors of the economy that make up a highly capitalized, technical agriculture. The annual, recurring production and distribution process of farming and the related agricultural and food businesses is the most important segment of the state's economy. The continuous nature of the process, and the growing consumer demands for food products that are more highly processed and serviced, provide a balance and stability to the business and employment of the economy that is perhaps unmatched by any other state.

Feed and oilseed crop production is the foundation of Illinois agriculture. Soils are relatively fertile and topography is more level than in any other state of the feed-grain producing belt. High-quality soils coupled with a long growing season and ample, well-distributed rainfall provide an excellent environment for field crop production. Favorable growing conditions give farmers a wider choice of possible crops than is available to farmers in other regions of the nation. While corn and soybeans are most important, wheat, oats, seed, and hay and pasture crops are also important to the farm economy. The wide range of natural and market conditions provides suitable circumstances for a number of specialized crops well adapted to smaller areas. Forestry is important on acreages best suited to that purpose.

An abundant feed supply and the demand for livestock and livestock products by a rapidly growing population in Illinois and the nation emphasize the excellent locational advantages of the state for livestock production. Swine, beef cattle, and dairy herds are the predominant livestock enterprises with poultry and sheep important on some farms. Shipment of large numbers of feeder cattle and sheep into

Illinois for fattening serves to link the state with important agricultural regions of the country that have less favorable conditions for grain production, as in the west and south. Large quantities of feed are available for shipment to the livestock farmers in eastern and southeastern United States and for export. Illinois' strategic location and its key role as a transportation center is important in providing economic ties with farmers of other regions of the nation.

Expanding farm production requires a growth of businesses to assemble, store, and process crops and livestock as they are moved from farms to the consumer. Many sizes and types of off-farm agricultural businesses that are interrelated with other parts of the state's economy perform these functions. Many changes are occurring in these businesses. While some are declining in relative importance, others are increasing in size and number. The growth of new agriculturally related businesses and changing locations of others indicate the potential that these firms have in providing efficient services insuring consumers food supplies at reasonable prices.

Farmers provide an important market for the products and services of a number of manufacturing and service industries. Illinois leads the nation in production of farm machinery and equipment, supplying Illinois farmers as well as others in the nation and in foreign countries. This is but one example of a business that is a part of a vast, complex network of manufacturing, distributing, and service firms providing farmers with essential products and services needed for modern, efficient agricultural production. With the constant stream of new technologies, the farm business is more dependent on nonfarm agricultural businesses for its supplies and services. With the purchase of supplies and services from nonfarm sources, a smaller and smaller proportion of the state's working force is able to produce the necessary food raw materials for an increasing population.

The interdependence between farm and nonfarm businesses is more clearly understood than are the relationships and interdependence of urban and rural people. Illinois has grown from a predominantly agricultural and rural state to a complex agricultural-industrial-service economy with about five percent of its population on farms. The socio-economic interdependence of farm and nonfarm people is further increased by the large numbers of nonfarm people moving into rural areas. Mechanization has made it possible for a great many farm workers to migrate to nonfarm areas or to work part time at nonfarm employment in industries and service occupations. The migration of some 750,000 people from Illinois farms in the past 40 years is an important factor in the size of the state's industrial and service labor forces. This migration represents a substantial contribution of rural human resources to urban areas and has been a significant contributor to the improved levels of living resulting from greater productivity of consumer goods and services.

Dynamic change has been characteristic of Illinois agriculture—a characteristic that is certain to continue. The research that flows from publicly supported agricultural experiment stations and the laboratories of private businesses undergirds the efforts to improve production, marketing, processing, and distribution methods. Rapid changes make it impossible for a publication such as *Agriculture in the Illinois Economy* to be up to date in data on every detail. But in spite of constant change, there is a stability in the basic pattern of Illinois agricultural production and in the relationships among geographic areas of the state. Several general trends are expected to continue. Farms will continue to get larger under the influence of mechanization and the pressure to use labor and managerial resources even more efficiently. The labor supply will increasingly be supplied by the operator and members of his family. With its natural resources and locational advantages, Illinois is likely to intensify efforts to produce feed crops. Recent emphasis on high-yielding feed crops that produce the most feed per acre is certain to continue. Specialized crops hold promise with the excellent natural conditions and marketing outlets within the state. Expansion of the already well-established livestock industry is expected with a growing population and the increased emphasis on meat in the diet. Specialization in livestock production will continue although the needs for full use of labor will dictate some diversification of livestock production on many farms.

Farmers and those in the related agricultural marketing and processing industries will give increasing attention to improving product quality and to product standardization. Farmers will become still more dependent on the agricultural businesses that supply goods and services needed in farm production. Significant numbers of farm people will be released from farm production for nonfarm work on a part-time or full-time basis. This and the attractions of rural and suburban living will continue to make the social and economic differences between farm and nonfarm people less distinct.

SOILS

Soils differ greatly from one large region to another and also within short distances, such as on individual farms and within fields. Detailed information concerning the distribution, characteristics, and management requirements of Illinois soils is published in county soil reports. These are available for three-fourths of the counties in the state and may be obtained by sending a request to the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

Different soils are formed as a result of differences in climate, vegetation, topography and drainage, parent materials, and the length of time during which the weathering forces have been acting. As soon as soil parent material is exposed at the earth's surface, natural weathering processes and soil development begin. During the soil-forming process, layers or horizons develop that roughly parallel the earth's surface. A vertical section through these layers or horizons is called a soil profile. Soils are differentiated on the basis of the characteristics and arrangement of all horizons in the profile. The characteristics of the soil profile (both surface and subsoil) to a depth of 3 or more feet have an important bearing upon the management requirements, productivity, and value of different kinds of soils.

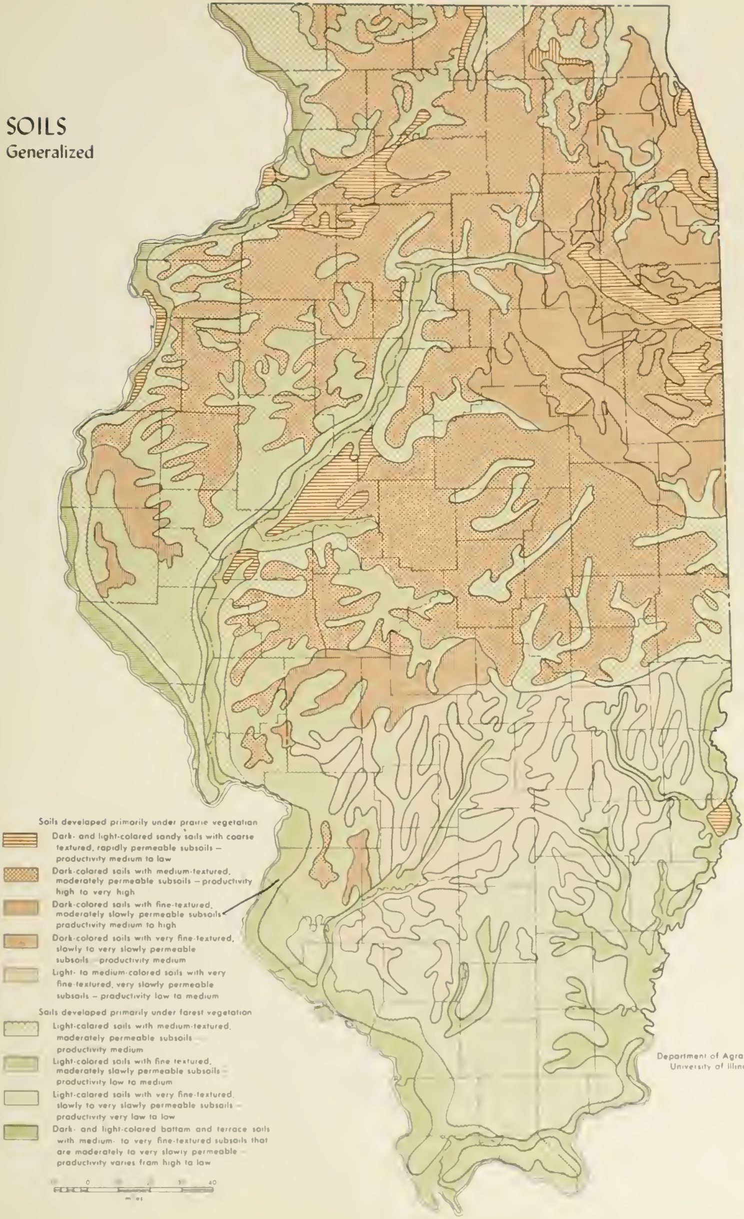
Soil Group	Grain Farming	Permanent Pasture or Woodland	Recreation and Wildlife
Prairie	Excellent	Good	Fair
Woodland	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Claypans	Good	Fair	Fair
Alluvium	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Sands	Fair	Fair	Good

LAND USE SUITABILITY IN ILLINOIS

Dark-colored soils, which developed under prairie vegetation, predominate in the northern two-thirds of Illinois. They are usually nearly level to gently sloping and are often benefited by supplemental drainage. Drainage is obtained with tile where the subsoils are permeable, but surface drainage systems are better adapted where subsoils are slowly permeable. Although these soils are relatively well supplied with available plant nutrients, many of them respond to additions of limestone and fertilizers. They are productive, except where unfavorable subsoil conditions exist. Most of the dark-colored soils are well adapted to grain farming.

Medium- to light-colored claypan soils, which developed under prairie vegetation, occur extensively in south-central Illinois. They are nearly level and require surface drainage. These soils are acid and low in available plant nutrients so that large amounts of limestone and fertilizers must be applied for economic crop production.

SOILS
Generalized


Soils developed primarily under prairie vegetation
▤ Dark- and light-colored sandy soils with coarse textured, rapidly permeable subsoils – productivity medium to low
▨ Dark-colored soils with medium-textured, moderately permeable subsoils – productivity high to very high
▨ Dark-colored soils with fine-textured, moderately slowly permeable subsoils – productivity medium to high
▨ Dark-colored soils with very fine-textured, slowly to very slowly permeable subsoils – productivity medium
▨ Light- to medium-colored soils with very fine-textured, very slowly permeable subsoils – productivity low to medium
Soils developed primarily under forest vegetation
▨ Light-colored soils with medium-textured, moderately permeable subsoils – productivity medium
▨ Light-colored soils with fine textured, moderately slowly permeable subsoils – productivity low to medium
☐ Light-colored soils with very fine-textured, slowly to very slowly permeable subsoils – productivity very low to low
▨ Dark- and light-colored bottom and terrace soils with medium- to very fine-textured subsoils that are moderately to very slowly permeable – productivity varies from high to low
10 0 10 20 30 40
miles

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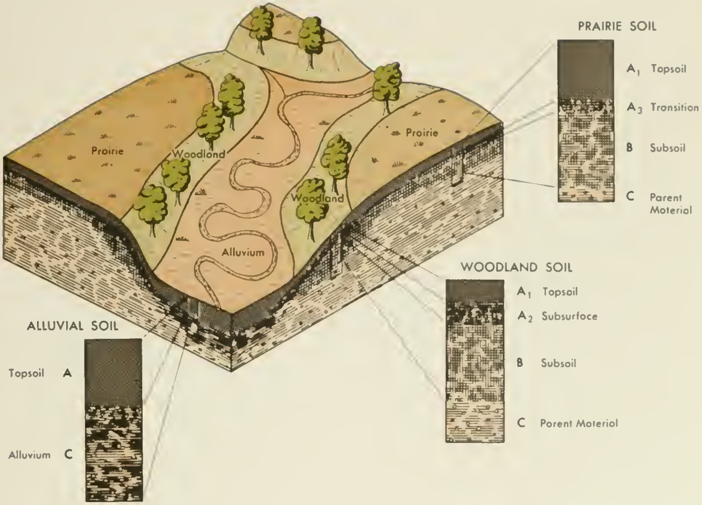
Sandy soils are limited primarily to the five following areas: Kankakee River basin in northeastern Illinois, Rock River and Green River basins in northwestern Illinois, Mississippi River valley in Henderson County in western Illinois, Illinois River valley in Mason County in central Illinois, and the lower Wabash River valley in southeastern Illinois. These sandy soils vary from light to dark in color. Because of their coarser textures, greater permeability, and lower water-holding capacity, they are often more drouthy and subject to wind erosion than finer textured soils. Although these soils are often low in available plant nutrients, they are responsive to fertilization and good management.

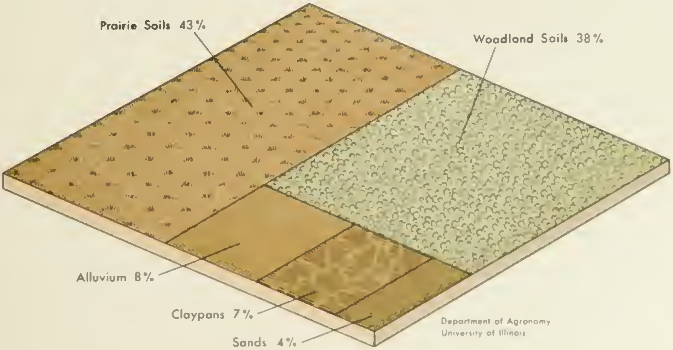
Light-colored soils, which developed under forest vegetation, dominate large areas in southern Illinois and limited areas on the upland near streams in northern Illinois. They usually occur on sloping to rolling topography and are often subject to serious erosion when cultivated. These soils are more acid and are usually lower in available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium than dark-colored soils. However, most of the light-colored soils are responsive to good management and are well adapted to forage and livestock production and forestry.

A wide variety of alluvial soils occur in the bottomlands along major and minor streams in Illinois. Where these soils are adequately drained and protected from serious flooding they are usually productive for grain crops. Areas that are undrained or frequently flooded are suitable only for pasture or timber.

TYPES OF ILLINOIS SOILS



RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF ILLINOIS SOILS



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LAND USE AND POTENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY

Illinois is among the leading states in the nation in crop production. The major reason for this is the productivity of the soils. The soils of Illinois can be divided into five very broad groups differing in productivity and use potential. One of these is the prairie soil group. Soils of this category are deep, dark colored, level or gently sloping, and very productive. They extend over the northern two-thirds of the state, include about 43 percent of the total land area, and account for 60 percent of the cropland.

Immediately south of the prairie soil area is an important area of claypan soils. The claypan soils are level or gently sloping and although not as productive as the prairie soils they are used mostly for cropland. They include about 7 percent of the total land area and account for about 10 percent of the cropland.

Alluvial soils form another important group. They include about 8 percent of the total area of the state and are located in the valley bottoms of all the rivers and streams. The most extensive areas occur in the valleys of the Illinois, Wabash and Mississippi rivers. The alluvial soils are level or gently sloping and productive but they are subject to flooding in varying degrees unless protected. They are used for spring planted crops, some winter wheat, permanent pasture, woodland, and wildlife sanctuaries.

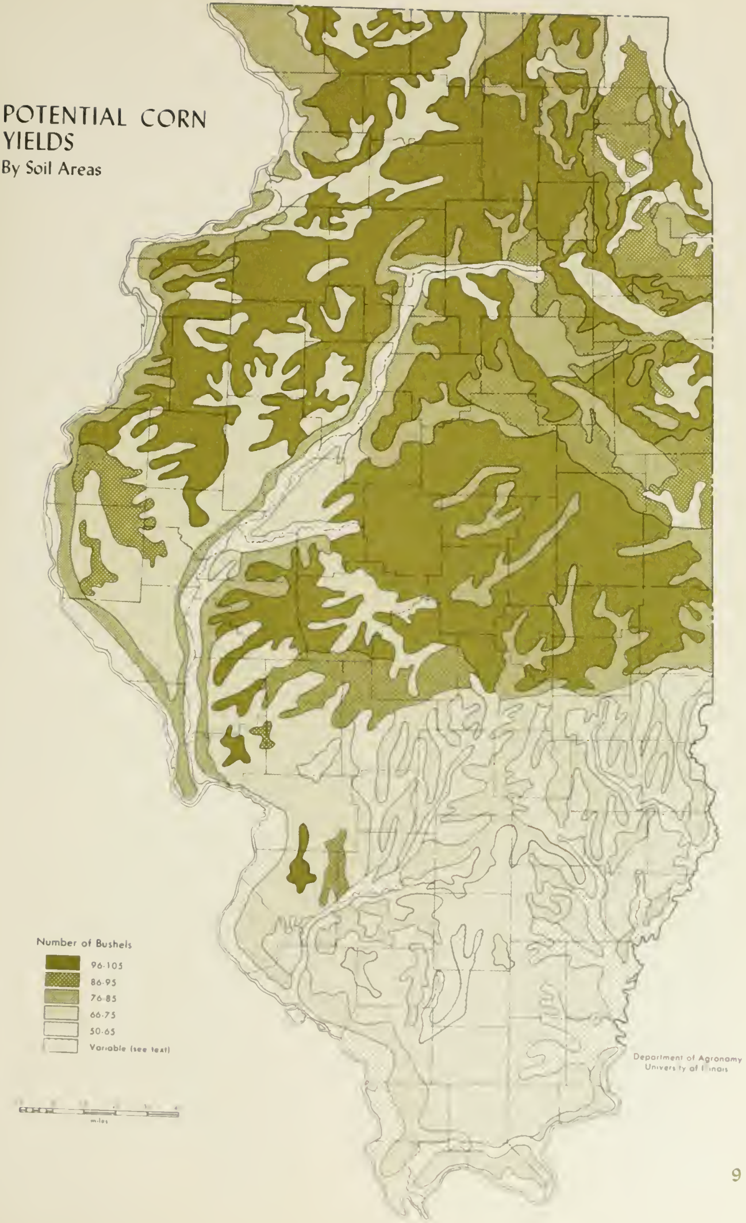
Sandy soils, as a group, include about 4 percent of the total area of the state. Extensive areas occur in Iroquois, Kankakee, Henderson, Whiteside, Mason and Lawrence counties. Because of their low water-holding capacity and low fertility, they are not well suited for crop production. Although some farm crops are grown, they are better known for truck crops, particularly melons, or for woodland, recreation, or wildlife.

The woodland or "timber" soils account for 38 percent of the total area of the state. They occur on the sloping sides of the valleys of rivers and streams in all parts of Illinois. There are extensive areas in southern and northwestern Illinois on the older, more dissected surfaces. The timber soils include large areas of nonagricultural land. In some areas, they are prized for residential developments because of the associated scenic beauty, the presence of trees and other aesthetic values. Only the more level areas of timber soils are used for cropland. Together with the alluvial and sandy timbered soils, the cultivated timber soils in total account for about 30 percent of the cropland of the state.

Because of her soils, Illinois can greatly increase production of all farm crops. It is estimated conservatively that on the prairie soils, a long-time weighted average yield of 95 bushels an acre of corn could be obtained with top management with present technical knowledge. This alone could account for 100 million additional bushels of corn or a 20 to 25-percent increase in corn production with no increase in acreage planted.

POTENTIAL CORN YIELDS

By Soil Areas



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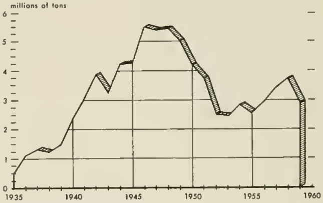
FERTILIZER AND AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

Illinois has recently become one of the major markets for fertilizers. In 1959 Illinois farmers paid nearly $105 million for fertilizers and agricultural limestone. The state ranks third in the sale of total plant nutrients (including rock phosphate) and seventh in soluble plant nutrients. Since 1940 fertilizer use has increased 9 times faster than the national average.

The state has a tremendous potential for fertilizer use for several reasons:



Data from: Illinois State Geological Survey

LIMESTONE SOLD IN ILLINOIS, 1935–1959

1. The acreage of harvested crops, over 21 million, ranks Illinois near the top in the United States.

2. Corn, which occupies over 40 percent of the harvested crop acreage, is one of the field crops most responsive to fertilizer, especially nitrogen and potassium.

3. The state has extensive areas of well-drained moderately responsive cropland in the north and central parts plus millions of acres in the south that are especially low in nitrogen and potassium. The latter can be cropped to advantage when these elements are supplied to the soil. Illinois soils are mostly medium in capacity to supply phosphorus. The pH, texture, drainage, and iron content of Illinois soils are generally favorable to efficient utilization of nutrients with only small areas subject to excessive leaching or fixation in unavailable forms.

4. Illinois has relatively favorable rainfall during the growing season so that response to fertilizer is usually not limited by drouth as it frequently is in the western part of the corn belt.

5. Illinois ranks first in number of soil tests. Over 500,000 samples are tested annually. Soil tests strongly influence fertilizer purchases.

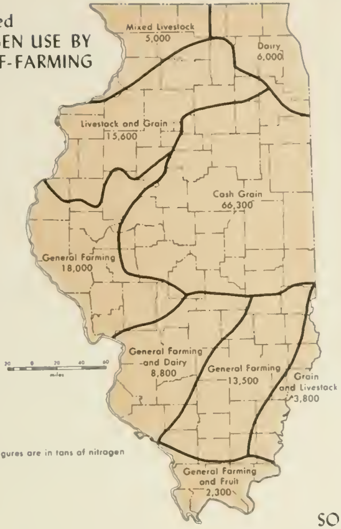
6. The concentrated market for fertilizers in much of Illinois leads to efficient merchandising and hence a favorable price to farmers and thus large use.

Historically, the state has applied a large amount of fertilizer in bulk form. Since bulk spreading is efficient and is well adapted to custom application, bulk spreading of rock phosphate, mixed fertilizers and bulk-blends will likely continue to be an important method for applying nutrients.

Illinois is one of the leading Midwestern states in the use of liquid fertilizers.

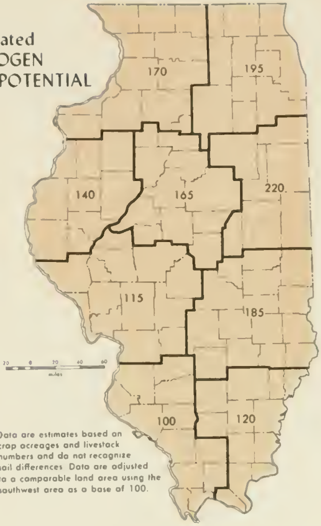
Estimated NITROGEN USE BY TYPE-OF-FARMING AREAS

1959



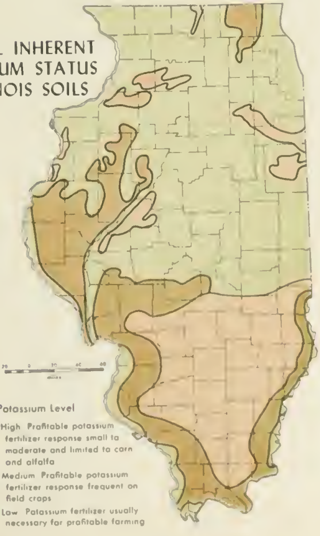
Figures are in tons of nitrogen

Estimated NITROGEN USE POTENTIAL



Data are estimates based on crop acreages and livestock numbers and do not recognize soil differences. Data are adjusted to a comparable land area using the southwest area as a base of 100.

GENERAL INHERENT POTASSIUM STATUS OF ILLINOIS SOILS

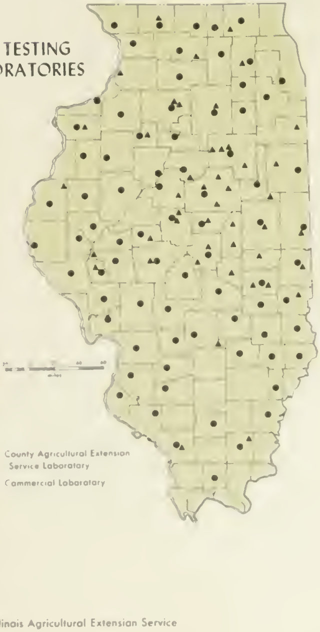


Potassium Level

- 🟩 High Profitable potassium fertilizer response small to moderate and limited to corn and alfalfa
- 🟫 Medium Profitable potassium fertilizer response frequent on field crops
- 🟧 Low Potassium fertilizer usually necessary for profitable farming

SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES

1960



- ● County Agricultural Extension Service Laboratory
- ▲ Commercial Laboratory

WATER AVAILABLE FOR PLANT GROWTH

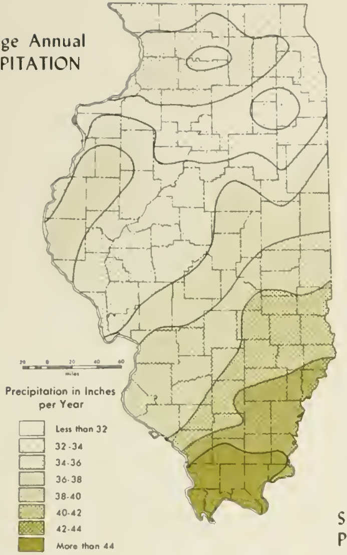
Water is essential to plant life. In Illinois precipitation in the form of rain and snow is the primary source of moisture for plant growth. Total precipitation, however, is not always a good measure of the amount of moisture available to plants. Soil characteristics are also important.

Average yearly precipitation is somewhat greater in the southern part of the state than it is in the northern part, but the annual loss of water through runoff is also more in the south. In general, this circumstance indicates that approximately equal amounts of water are potentially available for growing plants throughout Illinois. However, differences in temperature and humidity which influence evaporation and transpiration, and differences in texture and permeability of the soils which influence water intake and retention, cause wide variations in the amounts of moisture available for plant use in the different soil areas.

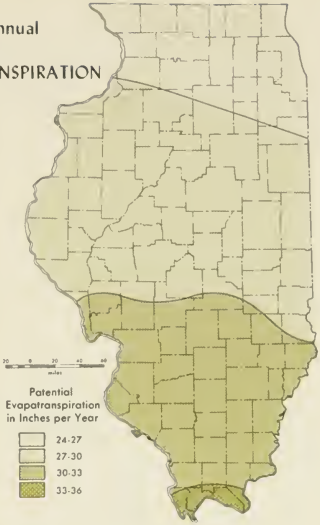
An average of 22 inches of precipitation occurs during the crop growing season, from April through September. This ranges from an average minimum of 19.4 inches at Keithsburg to an average maximum of 25.2 inches at Anna. Of the amount available, 10 to 14 inches are transpired by a corn crop in the production of 100 bushels of grain per acre, and approximately an equal amount is evaporated from the soil. Thus during years of well-distributed summer rainfall, where none runs off, the average of 22 inches is adequate to produce 100 bushels of corn with little or no carry-over from fall and winter precipitation. However, in years of low summer rainfall that are preceded by fall and winter seasons of deficient moisture, yields of corn are greatly reduced. Such conditions have occurred in 1953–1954, 1935–1936 and a few other times in the past. In these years a deficient supplemental carry-over of moisture linked with a lower than average summer rainfall was insufficient for normal growth and production of corn.

Soil texture and compaction are factors in determining the amount of rainfall that penetrates the soil as well as the amount that is retained for plant growth. Soils composed of loose sandy or gravelly materials have rapid intake but poor retention of water. They may absorb all precipitation but much of it percolates rapidly to a deep water table beyond the reach of the roots of most plants or evaporates rapidly and completely. At the other extreme, soils high in clay or those with compacted or indurated layers absorb water very slowly. They may eventually absorb large amounts but water movement within these soils and its release to plant roots is often too slow for maximum plant growth. Root penetration is also sometimes too restricted for best plant growth. Soils composed of uncompacted silty material or of favorable proportions of sandy, silty, and clayey materials, on the other hand, absorb water freely until saturated and retain a relatively large amount that is readily released to growing plants. Soils in this category are, in general, the most productive soils in Illinois.

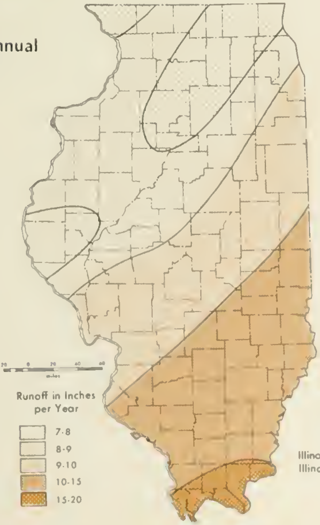
Average Annual PRECIPITATION



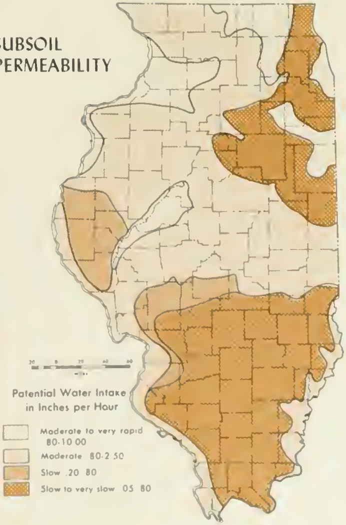
Average Annual POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION



Mean Annual RUNOFF



SUBSOIL PERMEABILITY


20 0 20 40 60
miles
Potential Water Intake in Inches per Hour
Moderate to very rapid 80-10 00
Moderate 80-2 50
Slow .20 80
Slow to very slow 05 80

Illinois State Water Survey
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

TEMPERATURE AND PLANT GROWTH

Favorable temperatures are important for the maximum growth of plants. Temperatures that range too high or too low during the growing season may not only inhibit plant growth but if prolonged may actually kill growing tissue.

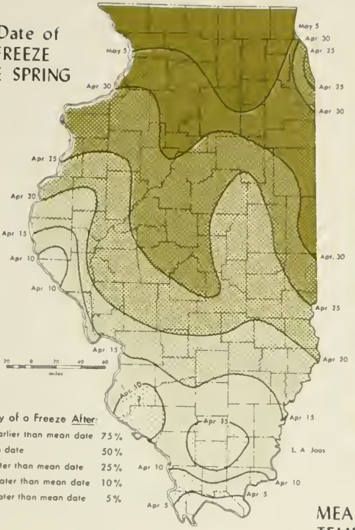
Leaf temperatures tend to approximate air temperatures. Highly turgid leaves and those with high transpiration rates may be one or two degrees Fahrenheit lower than air temperatures whereas thick, fleshy leaves or wilted leaves with low transpiration rates may be one or two degrees higher. Leaf temperatures are also reduced somewhat by wind currents. In general, however, leaf temperatures remain within a few degrees of the surrounding air and change rapidly with air temperature changes.

Few actively growing plants survive temperatures below 32° F. for more than a few hours. Only relatively inactive or dormant plants, therefore, survive the winter seasons throughout Illinois. Even chilling temperatures, i.e., those between 32° and 40° F., slow biological activity to the point where growth stops in most plants. In many instances temperatures of 40° F. will kill the more susceptible plants.

A large number of plants grow more rapidly as temperatures increase to an optimal range. This range is approximately 80–90° F. for many crop plants. The optimal growth temperature is naturally influenced by a variety of environmental factors as well as the age or stage of development of the plant.

Though growth may be slowed by temperatures above the plant's optimum, maximum temperatures up to about 110° F.—as recorded at various times and in various places in Illinois during the last 50 or 60 years—have not proven particularly harmful whenever moisture was abundant. Severe crop damage such as occurred rather generally in 1936 and 1954 was the result of a shortage of both soil moisture and rainfall combined with high temperatures and strong, drying winds. In general, temperatures higher than normal tend to accompany periods of low precipitation, and temperatures lower than normal tend to accompany periods of high precipitation.

Mean Date of LAST FREEZE IN THE SPRING



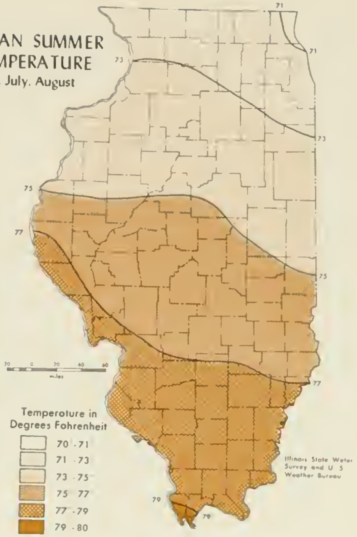
L. A. Joos

Probability of a Freeze After:

9 days earlier than mean date	75%
The mean date	50%
9 days later than mean date	25%
17 days later than mean date	10%
22 days later than mean date	5%

MEAN SUMMER TEMPERATURE

June, July, August

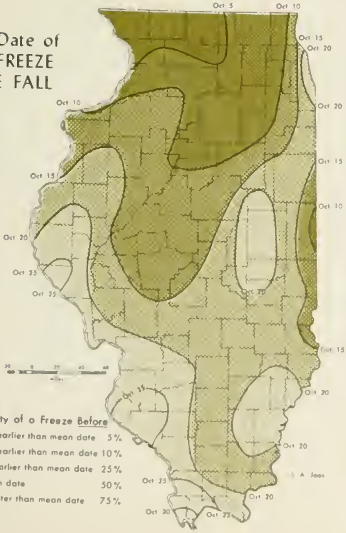


Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit

☐	70 - 71
▨	71 - 73
▨	73 - 75
▨	75 - 77
▨	77 - 79
■	79 - 80

Illinois State Water Survey and U. S. Weather Bureau

Mean Date of FIRST FREEZE IN THE FALL



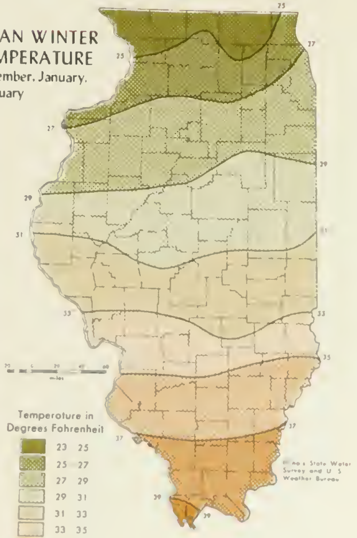
L. A. Joos

Probability of a Freeze Before

21 days earlier than mean date	5%
16 days earlier than mean date	10%
9 days earlier than mean date	25%
The mean date	50%
9 days later than mean date	75%

MEAN WINTER TEMPERATURE

December, January, February



Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit

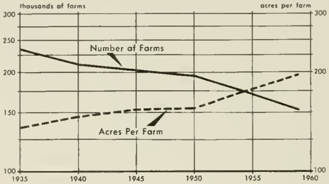
■	23 25
▨	25 27
▨	27 29
▨	29 31
▨	31 33
▨	33 35
▨	35 37
▨	37 39
■	39 40

Illinois State Water Survey and U. S. Weather Bureau

FARM SIZE AND FARM SALES

Eighty-five percent of the land area of Illinois is in farms. The 154,640 farms in Illinois in 1959 averaged 196 acres. Number and size are continuously changing, however, in response to technological and economic forces, particularly mechanization and the relationship between prices and costs. The state now has 110,000 fewer farms than it had at the turn of the century and 50,000 fewer than in 1945. These figures reflect the increasing rate of adjustment in farm size growing out of the need to provide efficient use of the labor, power, and machinery of the farm family.

Average sizes of farms vary from one area to another and there are wide differences in size in each area. These differences reflect variations in land quality and types of farming. The largest farms are in the most productive cash-grain and livestock localities, the smallest farms in the less productive soils areas and around the largest cities.

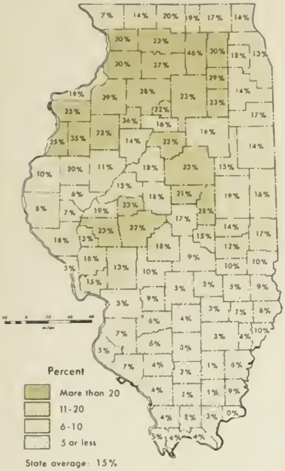


NUMBER AND AVERAGE SIZE OF ILLINOIS FARMS, 1935–1959

With variations in soil quality and type of farming there are also wide variations in productivity among farms of a given size. Gross sales are a good indication of the degree of commercialization. About 15 percent of the farms had sales exceeding $20,000 per farm in 1959. Such farms predominate in central and northern Illinois with the heaviest concentrations in the livestock areas with the best land. Note, however, that while gross income is high on livestock farms costs are also higher than on grain farms.

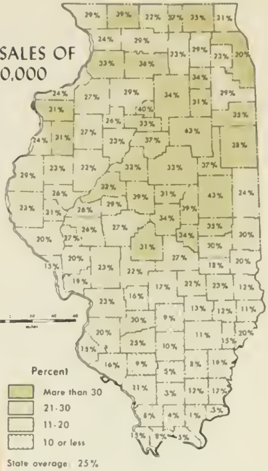
The 25 percent of the farms with gross sales from $10,000 to $20,000 are most common in the east-central cash-grain area where corn and soybeans are the major crops. The 22 percent of the farms with gross sales from $5,000 to $10,000 are widely distributed throughout the state but tend to occur in greater density contiguous to areas where higher income farms predominate.

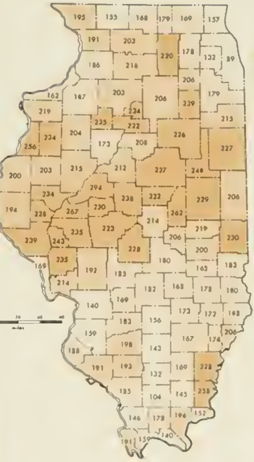
Farms with less than $5,000 gross sales are concentrated in the southern counties and account for 38 percent of all farms. Operators on about one-third of these farms are under 65 years of age and work 100 or more days each year at a nonfarm job or have income from nonfarm employment in excess of the value of farm products sold. About one-fifth are partly retired farmers who are over 65 years old. Nearly one-half are low-income commercial farms. One farm family in four has income from nonfarm sources exceeding gross farm income and, hence, depends more upon off-farm income than on farm income.



Percent of
FARMS WITH SALES OF
$20,000 OR MORE
1959

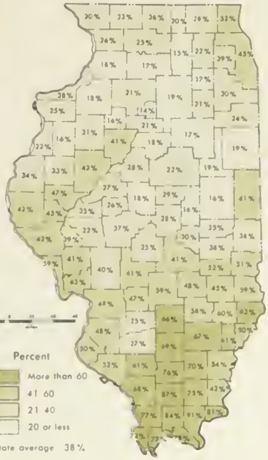
Percent of
FARMS WITH SALES OF
$10,000 TO $20,000
1959

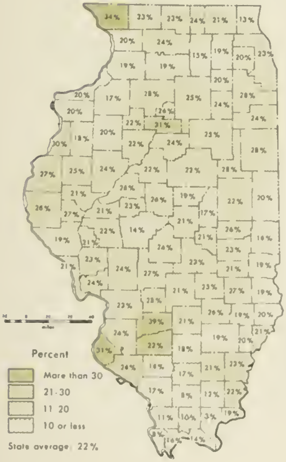




AVERAGE ACRES
PER FARM
1959

Percent of
FARMS WITH SALES OF
LESS THAN $5,000
1959

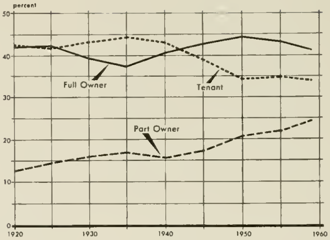




Percent of
FARMS WITH SALES OF
$5,000 TO $10,000
1959

U.S. Census of Agriculture

FARM OWNERSHIP AND LEASES



PERCENT OF ILLINOIS FARMS
BY TENURE CLASSES, 1920–1959

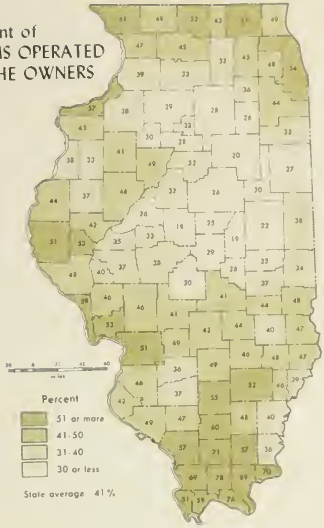
Over 95 percent of the farm land in Illinois is owned by individuals. More than 85 percent of these own but one farm. Ownership transfer methods plus high land and operating capital investments result in more than one-half of the land being farmed by someone other than the owner. Most farms are family farms with labor and management decisions provided by the operator and his family. Leases are used to transfer certain land rights from owner to tenant and provide for sharing costs and returns. Owners of the land operate about two-fifths of the farms which account for about one-fourth of the farm land. Owner farms are smaller than the average, and are concentrated in lower valued land areas. Partnerships between father and son are a common way of beginning the transfer of a going farm business from one generation to the next. As the son acquires experience and capital he becomes a tenant and the father a landlord. More than one-third of the tenant operators in Illinois are related to their landlords.

Part-owner farmers, about one-fourth of the total, own some of the land they farm, and rent additional land. The increasing proportion of part-owners is the most significant change in the farm tenure pattern. About one-third of the Illinois land is farmed by part-owners with the owned and rented portions being about equal. Part ownership is most common in southeastern Illinois.

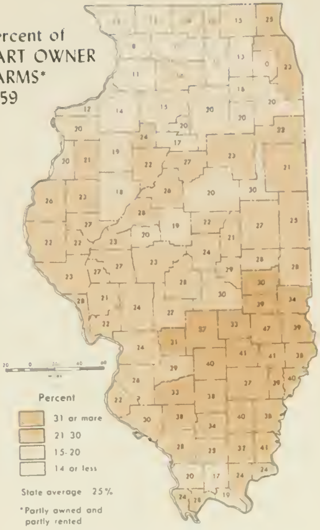
About one-third of the farmers are tenants who farm about two-fifths of the land. Most younger farmers are tenants, most of the older ones own their farms. Tenant farms are concentrated in the better soils areas where land values are high and cash-grain farming is most common. Contrary to popular belief, the proportion of tenant-operated farms has been declining. The increasingly complex modern farm encourages farm management as a professional field. These managers represent the owners' interest and participate with the tenants in making management decisions.

Tenant-operated farms are generally leased under some form of crop-share, crop-share cash, or livestock-share arrangement. All-cash leases, a fourth type, account for less than ten percent of all tenancies. More than four-fifths of the tenant farms are operated under crop-share or crop share-cash leases. The tenant's share usually increases as the quality of land decreases. The livestock-share lease is used primarily in the livestock areas north of the Illinois River. Cash leases have been most common in dairy- and vegetable-producing areas, but in recent years there has been a movement toward crop and livestock-share leases on dairy farms.

Percent of FARMS OPERATED BY THE OWNERS 1959

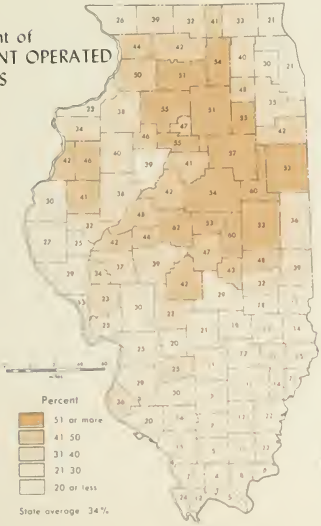


Percent of PART OWNER FARMS* 1959

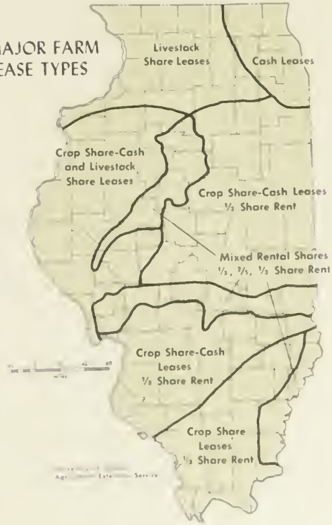


*Partly owned and partly rented

Percent of TENANT OPERATED FARMS 1959



MAJOR FARM LEASE TYPES


Livestock Share Leases
Cash Leases
Crop Share-Cash and Livestock Share Leases
Crop Share-Cash Leases ½ Share Rent
Mixed Rental Shares ⅓, ⅖, ½ Share Rent
Crop Share-Cash Leases ⅖ Share Rent
Crop Share Leases ⅓ Share Rent

Data from 1959 U.S. Census of Agriculture

FARM PEOPLE AND LIVING LEVELS

The characteristics of people who make their living by farming are important in developing an efficient system of agriculture. Unlike many countries and some sister states, Illinois is fortunate because a relatively small proportion of the population lives on farms. These few, however, produce farm products whose value is sufficient to rank the state among the top four in the nation.

With the widespread use of mechanical power, outpouring of scientific technologies, and application of business principles of management, the number of farm people declined dramatically during the past 40 years. In 1920, when the census first classified farm population as a separate group, slightly more than one million farm people represented 17 percent of the inhabitants. By 1960 this group numbered slightly more than 560,000, about 5 percent, of the more than 10 million people living in Illinois.

The number of farm people relative to farm land continues to decline. In 1959, there were 219,000 persons employed in farming—farm operators, family labor, and hired workers—17 percent fewer than the 265,000 five years earlier. About nine out of ten of the workers were operators or family members. The remainder were hired workers with about one-half of these working 150 or more days during the year.

The average age of Illinois farmers has increased from 42 years in 1910 to 49 years in 1959. In recent years this rate of increase in average age has slackened somewhat due to the earlier retirements encouraged by the social security program.

The declining farm labor requirements make it possible for large numbers of farm workers to migrate to nonfarm areas for employment in other industries and service occupations. The diminished labor requirements also make it possible for those who remain in farming to improve their levels of living. About 750,000 people have migrated from Illinois farms in the past 40 years. This heavy migration is an important factor contributing to the size of our industrial and service labor force and in the increases in the level of living resulting from greater productivity of consumer goods and services. This migration also represents a substantial economic contribution of rural areas to the cities. More younger than older people leave the farms and females migrate at a more rapid rate than males.

With increasing commercialization of Illinois farm operations, farm people are rapidly becoming less and less different from city dwellers. Sizes of farm families are declining and approaching that of the urban family. Rapid communication and transportation have brought the services of the city closer to the farm family, and rural and urban cultures are becoming less and less distinct.

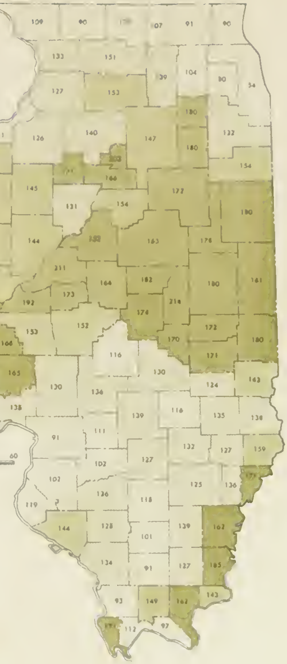
FARM ACREAGE PER FARM WORKER 1959

Number of Acres

- ▨ 161 or more
- ▨ 141-160
- ▨ 121-140
- ☐ 120 or less

State average 141

Data from 1959 Census of Agriculture



FARM OPERATOR FAMILY LEVEL OF LIVING INDEXES 1954

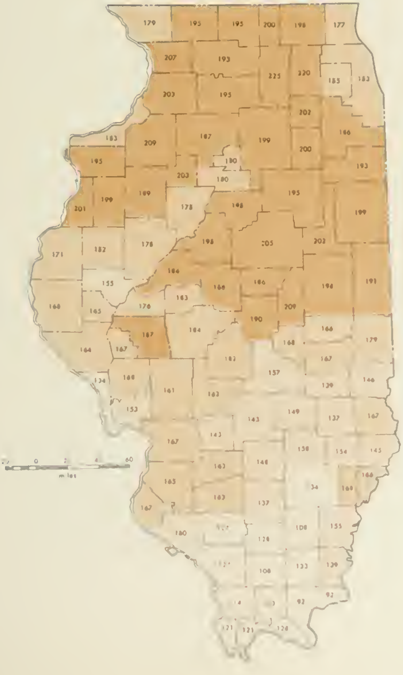
Index

U.S. county average for 1945 100

- ▨ 186 or more
- ▨ 161-185
- ▨ 136-160
- ☐ 135 or less

State average 169

Data from U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service



FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES

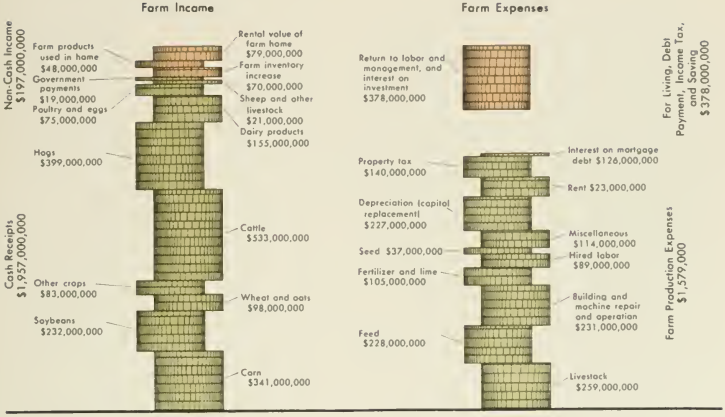
Illinois farming has grown to a $2 billion industry—about equal to the manufacturing and food processing industries. With exceptionally fertile soils and an excellent climate for feed production as well as many efficient grain and livestock farms, Illinois consistently produces about one-sixteenth of the output of farm products for the nation. But the word "agriculture" in a broad sense includes much more than the farm segment. Manufacturing, processing, transportation, and other service industries add to the value of farm products before they are available to the consumer as food products. In addition, farmers provide an increasingly important market for the products and services of a number of manufacturing and service industries.

The farm business has become more dependent on other businesses. Farmers buy more production items and services than formerly and sell a higher proportion of their products in commercial channels. Farming has high gross income relative to net income. For each $100 that farmers receive from the sale of their products, about $75 is used to pay production expenses. This does not include wages or salaries for the operator or any family members, the main source of labor for farming, or interest on the land and capital that the farmer owns. A continuing stream of new technologies—new machinery and equipment, improved seeds, commercial fertilizers, insect and weed control chemicals, livestock feed additives—are off farm expense items. The $25 that the farmer retains from each $100 of gross income—after paying production expenses—goes in part to pay income taxes. The remainder represents the family's farm income—return for labor and management, and interest on land and capital investment. It provides for family living, debt payment, and savings.

Increases in Illinois farm output during the 1950's did not bring corresponding increases in income. Under the influence of large crops and increasing stocks of feed grains and wheat, accumulated under government farm programs, prices declined about one-fifth from the early 1950's to 1960. At the same time, farm costs continued to rise, particularly costs of items and services purchased from off-farm sources. This combination of price-and-cost changes, commonly referred to as the "cost-price squeeze," has resulted in lower net farm income. But net income per farm has declined less than total net farm income because of the decline in numbers of farms and farmers.

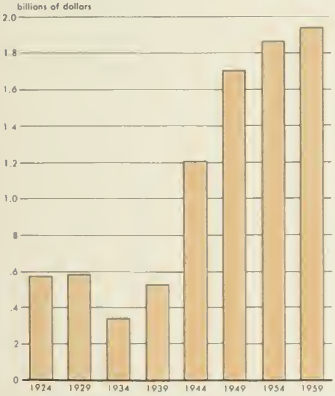
An important factor contributing to higher levels of living among farm families is the increasing number of farmers who work off the farm. Also, a larger and larger proportion of farm wives work at nonfarm employment and contribute to family income.

ILLINOIS FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES, 1959



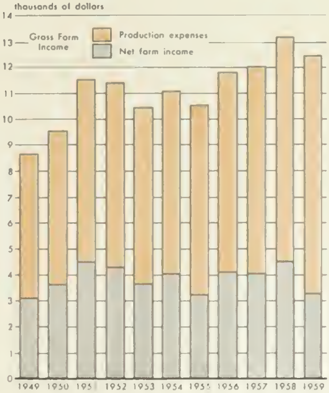
Data from U. S. Department of Agriculture

ILLINOIS CASH FARM RECEIPTS*
1924—1959



*Includes government payments
Data from U. S. Department of Agriculture

ILLINOIS NET FARM INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES PER FARM
1949—1959



Data from U. S. Department of Agriculture

LAND VALUES AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The highly commercialized Illinois farm requires large amounts of capital. Modern technology has encouraged the trend toward larger farms, thereby increasing the investment in land and buildings. At the same time, the new technologies require large capital investments and increase operating expenses. Total capital investment per Illinois farm increased more than three times from 1940 to 1959. Significant changes have also occurred in the structure of the capital investment in farming. One of the most striking is the relative increase in machinery and equipment —an increase of more than five times from 1940 to 1959 while investments in land and buildings, livestock, and crops became three to four times higher. Cash operating expenses more than tripled during the same period principally due to machinery and fertilizer.

The investment in land and buildings is a large portion of the farm capital requirement accounting for some 50 to 85 percent of the total investment on most farms. The ratio of land and buildings to other investments is primarily dependent on land quality and the size and type of farm. The 1954 average value of land and buildings per acre of $230 increased to $319 in 1959, an increase of nearly 40 percent. For many landowners, capital gains in recent years have matched the current income from farming. The increase in land values, largely the result of inflation, creates problems in financing both the fixed investment and the operating expenses of farms of sufficient size to efficiently employ labor and capital. Reduced farm incomes in the late 1950's resulted in a slowing of the rise in land values at the end of the decade.

The highest land values are in the Chicago area where growing residential and industrial developments overshadow farm income as determinants of land values. Downstate, land values are highest in the Champaign-Urbana and Decatur areas— both localities with fertile, level soils and rapidly expanding cities. Southern Illinois showed a proportionately greater gain in per acre values of land and buildings from 1954 to 1959 than any other part of the state except for the Chicago area. Values in the southern 36 counties increased 47 percent in the five-year period. Therefore, there is a narrowing of the spread in land values between northern and southern Illinois. The reason for this relatively greater rise in values in the south lies in the responsiveness of southern Illinois soils to improved technology, such as fertilizers, weed and insect control, and more timely and effective power-operated tillage and harvesting operations. Application of this new technology has resulted in a proportionately larger return which farmers and other landowners have been willing to capitalize into land values.

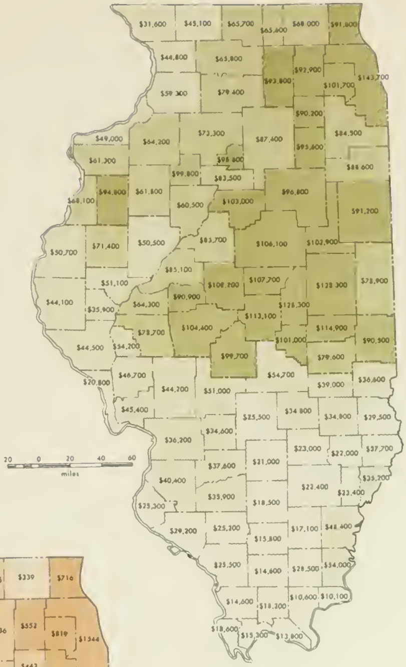
VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER FARM 1959

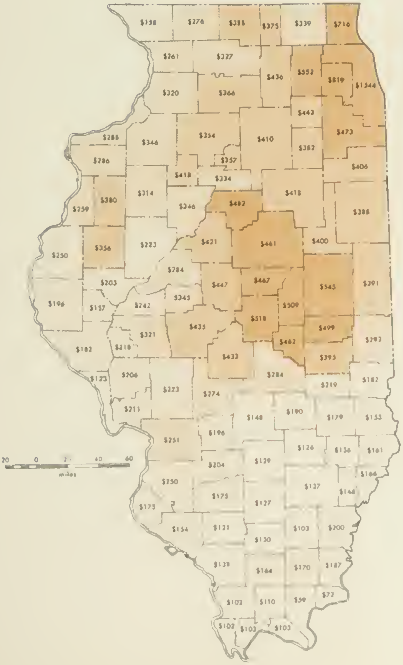
Number of Dollars

- ▨ More than 90,000
- ▨ 60,100–90,000
- ▨ 30,100–60,000
- ☐ 30,000 or less

State average $64,100

Data from: 1959 Census of Agriculture





VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER ACRE 1959

Number of Dollars

- ▨ More than 450
- ▨ 351–450
- ▨ 251–350
- ▨ 151–250
- ☐ 150 or less

State average $319

Data from 1959 Census of Agriculture

FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The story of farm machinery and equipment is one of increased power in the field and efforts toward automation on the farmstead. In step with the times, the farmer has demanded more powerful field units of increasingly greater capacity. The number of tractors and machines on farms continues to increase with the efforts of farmers to use labor efficiently. For example, there was an increase of 30,000 tractors on Illinois farms from 1954 to 1959. And this occurred while the number of farms declined by nearly 21,000. However, farmers' purchases are influenced by their earnings and the costs of machinery and equipment. Machine obsolescence, created by rapid technological developments and the emphasis on large power units has been and will continue to be a major concern because of its effect on costs of producing farm products.

The degree of mechanization varies from one area of Illinois to another and from farm to farm. The number of acres per tractor is a good general indicator of the level of mechanization in different areas. Nearly all of the corn crop is harvested by mechanical pickers and picker shellers. Field shelling or combining is increasing in combination with facilities for artificial drying or airtight storage of high-moisture corn. There has been a rapid increase in the use of portable power elevators for handling corn and other grains. Rapid expansion in the production of soybeans and high yields of wheat largely account for the more than twofold increase in the number of combines since the close of World War II. Larger and self-propelled combines are more and more in use as farms increase in size.

Rapid changes have taken place in the past few years in harvesting forage crops—crops that have been the most difficult to handle mechanically. Pickup balers and field forage harvesters have completely changed forage harvesting methods. Hay, once largely harvested and stored as loose hay is now almost entirely baled, ensiled, or chopped. Some forage is now being pelleted or made into wafer form. The number of pickup hay balers increased from 15,000 in 1950 to over 38,000 in 1959. Field forage harvesters increased from 6,000 in 1950 to over 15,000 in 1959.

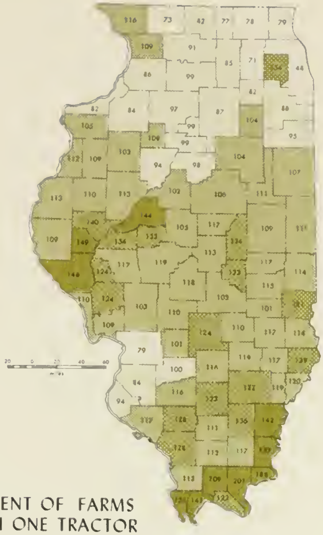
The dream of the 1930's, high-line electric power for all farms, is now all but realized. The use of electrical energy has expanded from electric lighting into a multitude of household uses and is rapidly gaining a prominent place in farmstead mechanization. Availability of electric power, more than any other single factor, has placed the "push button" in farming. Low-cost electric power has made possible mechanized materials handling with systems incorporating many automatic features. Electricity in conjunction with mechanical power provides greatly increased flexibility in the methods used in harvesting, storing, and feeding farm crops. It has also broadened the horizon of the engineer as he designs equipment to be used on the farms of tomorrow.

ACRES PER TRACTOR, 1959*

Number of Acres

- ▨ 141 or more
- ▨ 121-140
- ▨ 101-120
- ☐ 81-100
- ☐ 80 or less

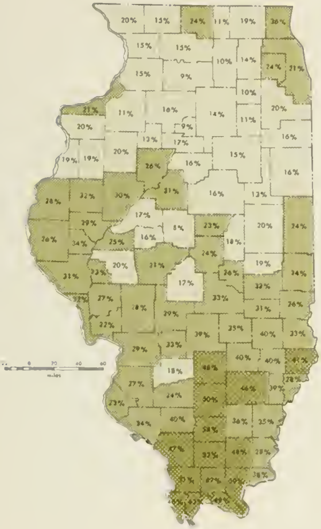
*Excluding garden tractors



PERCENT OF FARMS WITH ONE TRACTOR 1959

Percent

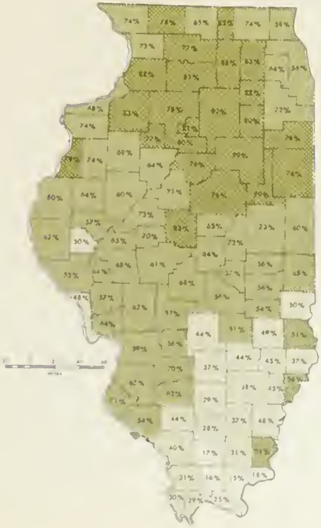
- ▨ 41 or more
- ▨ 21-40
- ☐ 20 or less



PERCENT OF FARMS WITH TWO OR MORE TRACTORS 1959

Percent

- ▨ 76 or more
- ▨ 51-75
- ☐ 26-50
- ☐ 25 or less



Data from
1959 Census of Agriculture

FARM FINANCING

The rapidly increasing capital requirements on Illinois farms of almost all types have brought about new demands for financing. The capital required per farm has exceeded the financing limits of many farmers. Farm operators may finance the use of farm resources through various contract, lease, or partnership arrangements which segment the ownership. Credit also has become an increasingly important means of obtaining the additional capital required. The farm-mortgage debt in Illinois has more than doubled over the past ten years. Non-real estate loans to pay farm-operating expenses, buy machinery and equipment, and livestock on feed, were about three times as high in 1959 as in 1949.

Individuals, life insurance companies, and the federal land banks provide a large part of the credit extended on land and buildings. These three sources accounted for over 98 percent of the real estate credit to farmers in 1959. The relative amounts that these different lenders have provided have not changed appreciably over the past ten years. Life insurance companies have provided the largest share of farm real estate credit and in 1959 held 41 percent of the outstanding farm-mortgage debt. Individuals and others held 36 percent; federal land banks, 22 percent; and Farmers' Home Administration, about 1 percent in the same year.

A large share of the nonreal estate credit is provided by three lending institutions. Of these, commercial banks are by far the most important. In 1959 banks held almost 80 percent of the non-real estate loans held by the three principal lending institutions, Production Credit associations about 17 percent, and Farmers' Home Administration a little over 3 percent. The proportions held by these institutions have changed very little over the past ten years. In addition to these formal lending agencies, a large amount of credit for farm operation and family living is provided by merchants and other individuals. The exact extent of merchant and individual credit extended to farmers is not known.

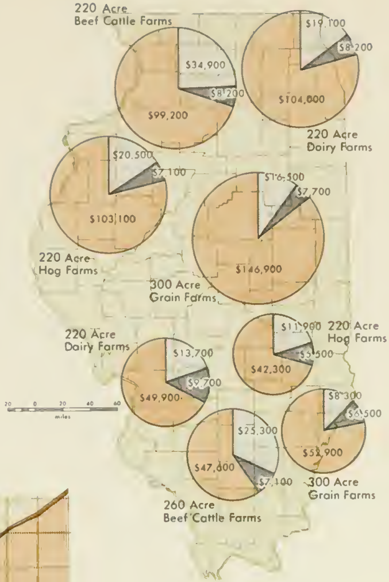
INVESTMENTS ON COMMON SIZES AND TYPES OF FARMS 1960

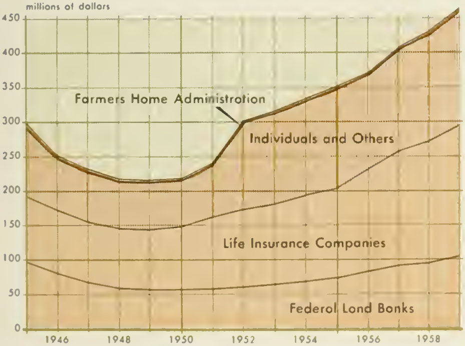
▨ Land and buildings

☐ Livestock and grain

▩ Machinery and auto (depreciated values)

Data from Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station





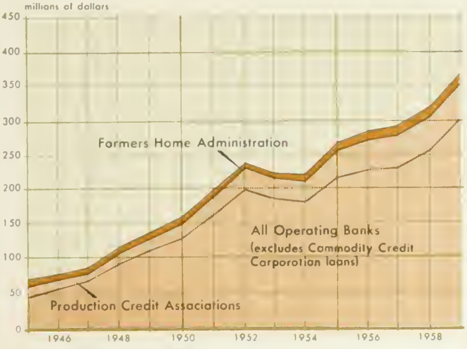
Data from U S Department of Agriculture

ILLINOIS FARM MORTGAGE DEBT

Total Outstanding and Amounts Held by Principal Lender Groups January 1, 1945-1959

NON-REAL ESTATE LOANS TO ILLINOIS FARMERS

Amounts Held by Principal Lending Institutions July 1, 1945-1959



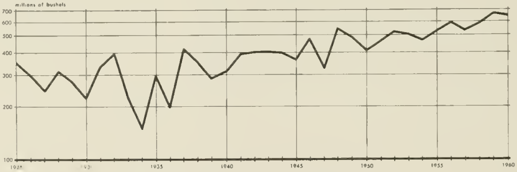
Data from U S Department of Agriculture

CORN

Corn is the most important crop grown in Illinois. Farmers devote almost twice as many acres to it as to any other crop. During the period 1955–1959 an average of 8,294,000 acres were harvested annually. Corn accounts for nearly one-fifth of farmers' gross cash income. But this greatly understates the importance of corn to the state's farm economy. Some three-fifths of the corn produced is fed to livestock within the state, so corn is an important contributor to the gross income from livestock and livestock products. Corn is grown in every county; however, farmers in the northern three-quarters of the state plant about 89 percent of the total acreage and produce about 93 percent of the total crop.

The area devoted to corn varies from year to year. Weather conditions, economic conditions, and governmental programs are among the factors that influence the acreage planted. From 1900 to 1960 the corn land harvested in Illinois ranged from a high of 10,850,000 acres in 1902 to a low of 7,645,000 acres in 1940. The acreage was 10,251,000 in 1960.

Since the introduction of hybrid corn in the late thirties there has been a decided upward trend in yield per acre and in total production. Better fertilization and improved practices have also contributed to these increased yields. The average annual yield for Illinois for the 1955–1959 period was 78 percent above that of 1925–1929. The improvement in yield has been general throughout the state. However, when comparisons are made between areas, the southernmost 17 countries show less improvement than the northern and central countries.

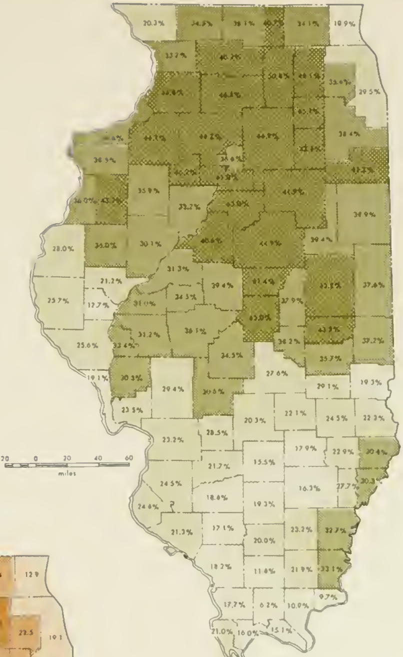


PRODUCTION OF CORN IN ILLINOIS, 1925–1960

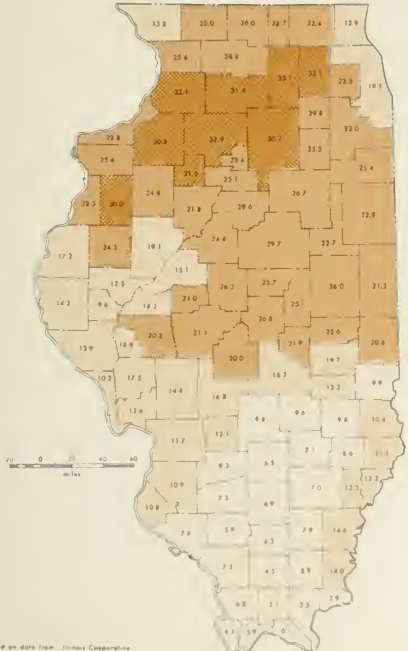
Corn planting begins in late April and extends to mid-June, with the peak being reached about the middle of May. Over 500,000 acres may be planted in a peak day. Cultivation is generally complete by late July and the crop is in full tassel by early August. Harvest begins in late September and is normally finished by late November.

Most of the corn produced in Illinois is of the yellow dent type although there is a sizable acreage of white dent corn. A small acreage is devoted to the production of high amylase, waxy and other types of corn with special uses. Illinois is also a large producer of hybrid seed corn. It is estimated that 100,000 acres are devoted annually to commercial and foundation hybrid seed corn.

PERCENT OF FARMLAND IN CORN, 1959

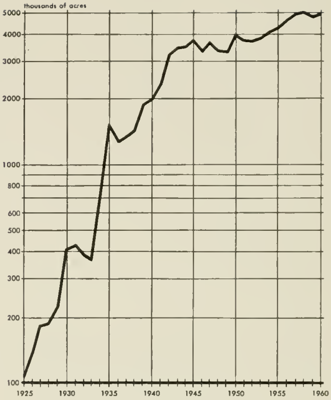


ANNUAL CORN PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF FARMLAND 1957-1959



Based on data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

SOYBEANS



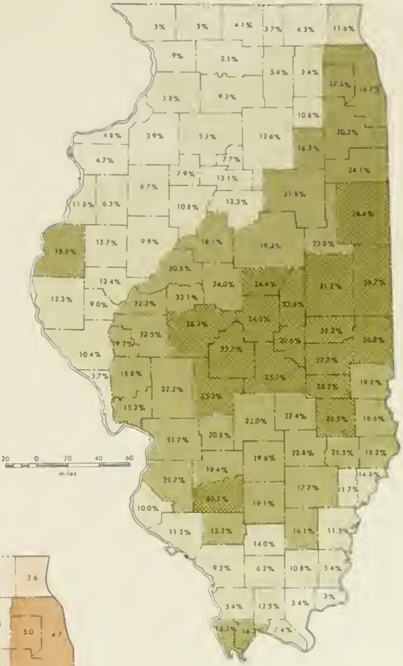
ACRES OF SOYBEANS IN ILLINOIS, 1925–1960

Illinois leads the nation in the production of soybeans. This relative newcomer is now second in importance to corn in the state. Soybeans harvested for beans were grown on less than 5,000 acres in Illinois in 1920. In 1960 the production from 4,973,000 acres totaled 129,298,000 bushels. The acreage planted annually is surpassed only by that devoted to corn, and in several east central and southern Illinois counties many farmers often plant more land to soybeans. During the period 1955–1959 the annual production of soybeans averaged 124,961,000 bushels. Illinois accounted for 23 percent of the nation's total production in 1960. Soybeans are produced in all counties, but the acreage is very small in some counties in northwestern Illinois.

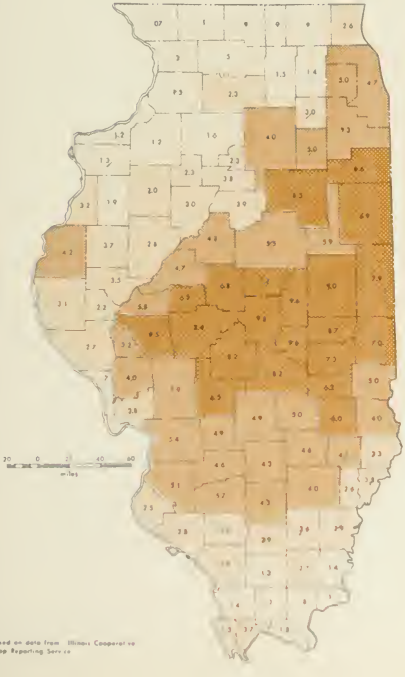
The history of soybean production has been one of almost constant increase in acreage planted and yield per acre. Improved varieties and improved cultural practices have resulted in yields being more than doubled since 1920. The average soybean yield during the period 1920–1924 was about 12 bushels an acre while the average for the period 1955–1959 was 26 bushels per acre. During the past 15 years there has been a striking increase in production in the southern half of the state which produced about 37 percent of the Illinois total from 1941 to 1945 and 48 percent in the period 1955–1959. A relatively small acreage of soybeans is harvested for hay, grazed by livestock, or plowed down for soil improvement. During the period 1955–1959 an average of about 52,000 acres were grown for these purposes in Illinois.

Planting begins in early May, reaches a peak soon after the middle of the month and is virtually complete by June 20. Preparation of land for soybeans is similar to that for corn in that some is plowed in late fall or early winter. The remainder is plowed in early spring. Preparation of the seedbed is completed just before planting. Pods form from early July until mid-August. A few fields may be harvested as early as September 1, but harvest usually gets under way in earnest about mid-September, reaches a peak in late September and ends by late October.

PERCENT OF FARMLAND IN SOYBEANS, 1959



ANNUAL SOYBEAN PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF FARMLAND 1957-1959



Based on data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

SMALL GRAINS

Oats

The area planted to oats has declined from an annual average of 3.64 million acres in the period 1945–1949 to 2.67 million acres in the period 1955–1959. There were 1.801 million acres in 1960. Spring oats predominate, winter oats making up less than 5 percent of the total. About 85 percent of the oats are produced in the northern one-half of the state, and twelve northwestern counties produce almost one-fourth of the total.

Wheat

Farmers harvested an average of 1.658 million acres of wheat annually in the period 1955–1959, an average increase of about 100,000 acres over the 1945–1949 average. The 1960 acreage was 1.594 million. Winter wheat predominates, and about 75 percent of the acreage is in the southern one-half of the state. Both hard and soft red winter wheat are grown. Soft wheat is raised primarily in the southern one-third of the state, and hard wheat in central and northern Illinois.

Barley

In the period 1955–1959 an average of 125,000 acres of spring and winter barley were harvested annually; however, the acreage declined to 61,000 in 1960. Spring barley is confined primarily to the northern one-fourth of the state; most varieties produced are acceptable to the malting trade. Winter barley is grown in central and southern Illinois and is used or sold largely for livestock feed.

Winter Rye

Winter rye is grown throughout the state for fall, winter, and spring livestock pasture, or for plow-down purposes. In the period 1955–1959 an average of 208,000 acres were planted annually. Only 72,000 acres were harvested for grain.

HAY AND PASTURE

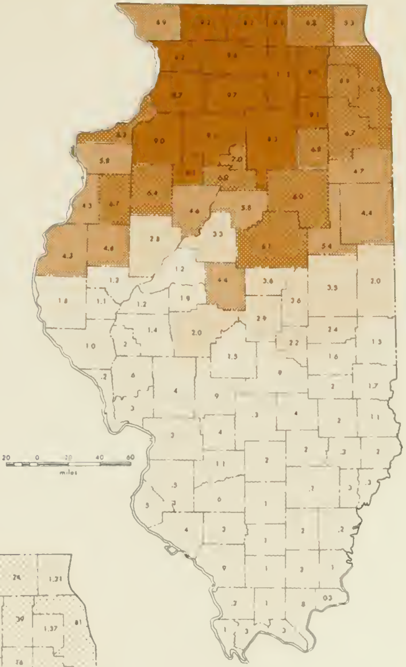
Hay

In the period 1955–1959 hay averaged 2.435 million acres annually in Illinois. There were 2.193 million in 1960. Hay acreage has declined over the past 20 years from a record high of 3.532 million in 1940. An important change has occurred: in the period 1945–1949 clover-timothy hay accounted for about 50 percent of the total acreage, in 1955–1959 clover-timothy accounted for only 36 percent and alfalfa for 55 percent.

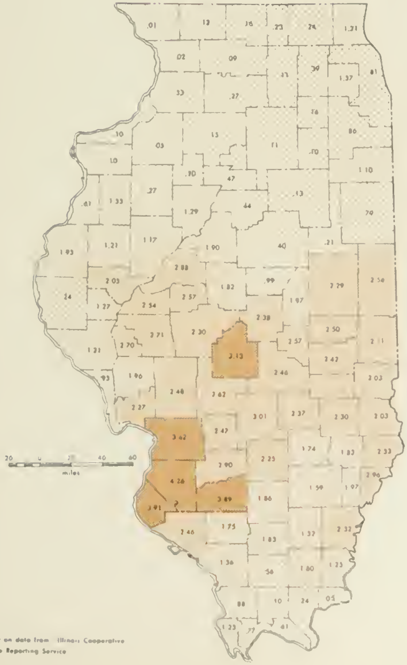
Pastures

Pastures are of two types in Illinois. Those established on tillable land are generally referred to as rotation or supplementary pastures, and those kept indefinitely for grazing as permanent pastures. About 4.5 million acres of land are in permanent pasture. Rotation pasture fluctuates from year to year but is commonly about 1.5 to 2 million acres. In addition, a considerable amount of the hay land and much of the small grain stubble is grazed during parts of the year.

ANNUAL OATS PRODUCTION
Per Acre of Farmland
1957-1959



ANNUAL WHEAT PRODUCTION
Per Acre of Farmland
1957-1959



Based on data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

FARM WOODLANDS

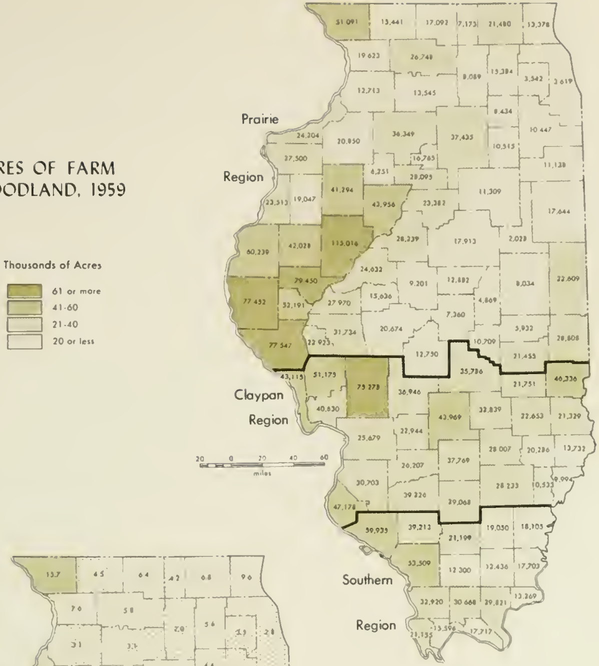
There are 3.993 million acres of forest in Illinois, of which more than two-thirds—2.743 million acres—are owned by farmers. The forest area is increasing each year as a result of reforestation, primarily from the planting of pine on lands least suited to crops or pasture, and by the natural spread of forest trees to abandoned areas. It is estimated that two to three million acres not now forested are better adapted to forestry than to agriculture. In 1954 the total volume of merchantable material in forests was 3,036 million cubic feet, of which 50 percent was oak; 8.8 percent, hickory; 2.7 percent, maple and beech; 2.1 percent, cottonwood; and the remainder, a wide variety of other species. The total net growth in wood volume was 90.7 million cubic feet, and the drain was 38.4 million cubic feet. About 52 million cubic feet are being added each year to the reserve in Illinois woodlands. The amount of annual growth is increasing each year. If all natural woodlands and plantations were well-managed, the annual growth would be two to three times as great as it now is.

The average Illinois farm uses annually 859 board feet of lumber, 172 fence posts, and substantial amounts of fuel wood. Most of the fence posts and fuel wood and a part of the lumber come from the local farm woodlands. The total use of lumber is greatest in the Prairie Region, intermediate in the Claypan Region, and least in the Southern Region. The proportion of native lumber used is least in the Prairie Region and greatest in the Southern Region. This corresponds to the relative abundance of timber but is correlated more strongly with the average gross income per farm, the farms with the lowest income using a high proportion of native lumber. There are sawmills within economical hauling distance of most farm woodlands in the Claypan and Southern Regions. Much greater use could be made of home-grown timber on the farms, thus saving cash for other purposes.

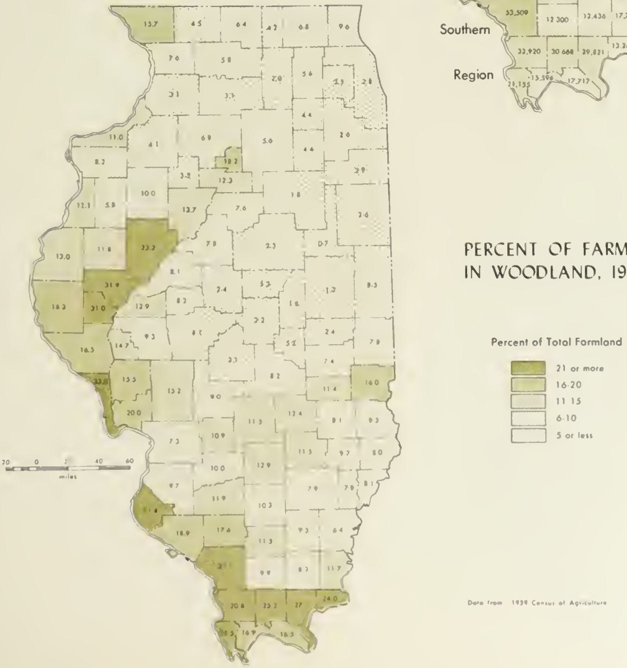
Nonfarm markets for the products of farm woodlands are expanding and are expected to continue to expand as supplies increase. Some of the more important products are sawlogs; face and basket veneer logs; pulpwood, stave and heading bolts; posts; poles; and mine timbers, props and ties. Special products from farm forest plantations are Christmas trees and greens.

Technical assistance to woodland owners in forest management and planting and to small industries utilizing native timber is readily available. Among those serving these groups are extension foresters of the University of Illinois, farm foresters of the Illinois Division of Forestry, and foresters of several wood-using industries and private consulting foresters. Research on the commercial utilization of native timber is under way in the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, the Small Homes Council at the University of Illinois, the Carbondale Research Center of the Central States Forest Experiment Station, and the laboratories of several forest industries.

ACRES OF FARM WOODLAND, 1959



PERCENT OF FARMLAND IN WOODLAND, 1959



Data from 1959 Census of Agriculture

HORTICULTURAL AND SPECIALTY CROPS

Fruits

The concentration of the fruit industry in the southern part of the state can be attributed to warmer temperatures generally and the rolling terrain which provides sites with good air drainage. Both factors lessen the chances of injury from frost and extreme cold. The farm value of fruit production in 1959 was about $8 million; 59 percent of this value was for apples, 25 percent for peaches, 11 percent for strawberries, and 1 percent each for grapes and pears.

Although fruit production declined in the early 1950's, it is still a major factor in the agricultural economy of several counties. The decline is attributed to an increase in production costs without a comparable increase in fruit prices; most of the smaller and less efficient producers have been eliminated as the result. The concentration of the industry in the hands of fewer but more efficient growers has led to increased yields per acre and better quality products, a circumstance which has had a noticeable stabilizing effect. With new plantings, of higher producing varieties on better sites, production is beginning to increase.

The bulk of the fruit crop is sold on the fresh market. A large part of the grape crop, an exception, is used in making wine, jelly, and jam. Some apples are used for vinegar and cider. The prospect of a more stable industry suggests that processing may assume a more important role in the fruit business.

Vegetables

The concentration of the vegetable industry in the north is related to the great urban market for fresh produce nearby, and productive, relatively level soils, well suited to large-scale mechanized operations. The Madison-St. Clair County area is also a significant producer which serves the large urban populations in the locality. The important Union County area takes advantage of an earlier season and good rail facilities. It ships vegetables throughout the Midwest during the early summer.

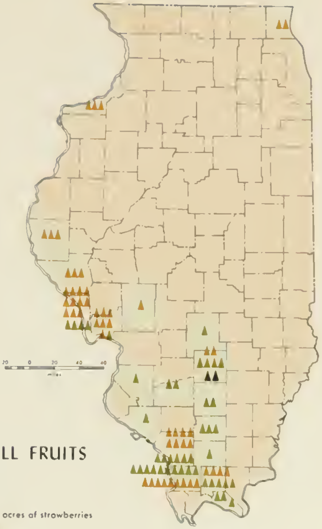
The value of vegetables produced in 1959 was about $17 million. Many crops are involved but four account for 87 percent of the value: sweet corn 30 percent, tomatoes 24 percent, peas 24 percent, and asparagus 9 percent. About three-fourths of the value was derived from vegetables grown for processing. Fresh vegetable acreages declined about 25 percent from 1950 to 1959 but there was some increase of vegetables for processing, mainly sweet corn.

Illinois produces over one-half of the nation's horseradish on small acreages around East St. Louis and Chicago. Over half of the onion sets grown in the country are produced in the Chicago area. There is also a greenhouse industry of some proportions scattered about the state. Mushrooms, a crop likewise grown under cover, are produced in a few counties in the northeast.

TREE FRUITS 1959

Number of Trees

- ▲ 10,000 apple trees
- ▲ 10,000 pear trees
- ▲ 10,000 peach trees



SMALL FRUITS 1959

Number of acres of strawberries

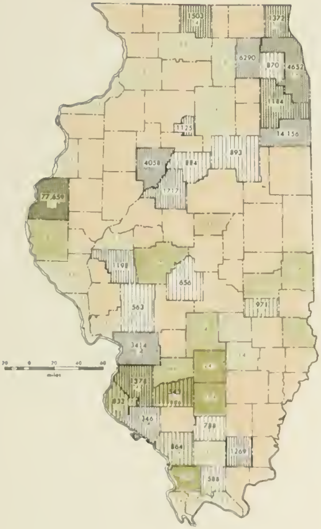
- ☐ 25 or less
- 🟩 26-100
- 🟩 More than 100

Counties with less than 10 acres not shown

Number of grape vines

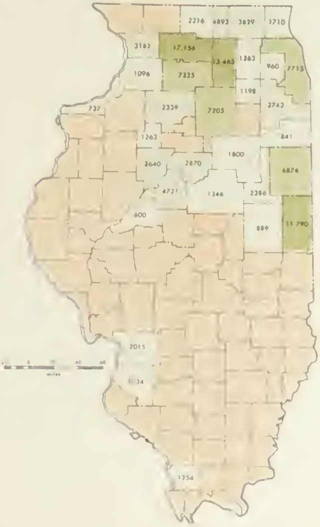
- ▥ 1000 or less
- ▥ 1001 2000
- ▨ More than 2000

Counties with less than 500 vines not shown



1959 Census of Agriculture

VEGETABLES HARVESTED FOR SALE 1959



Number of Acres

- ☐ 2500 or less
- ☐ 2501 5000
- 🟩 5001 10 000
- 🟩 More than 10,000

Counties with less than 500 acres not shown

Flowers and Ornamental Plants

Greenhouses producing flowers are usually located in or on the periphery of urban communities. Flowers grown in the open, however, are most often located in rural areas which offer some special advantage. A case in point is the production of gladiolus—flowers and corms—on the sandy soil in Kankakee County. The flower sales of Illinois in 1959 were valued at over $18 million. Flowers are sold as cut flowers, potted plants and plants and rooted cuttings designed for further growth. In recent years, there has been a shift in favor of potted plants brought about by competition from cut flowers shipped from other parts of the country. Of the four leading cut flowers—roses, chrysanthemums, carnations, and gladiolus—roses account for about one-half the value. Although there has been some reduction in the total greenhouse area, improved production methods have resulted in a stable output.

Nursery Crops

The distribution of the nursery industry also shows the influence of urban populations. The area around Chicago has the advantage of easy access to shipping facilities. Rapid suburban development and roadside landscaping have greatly increased the demand for nursery products in recent years and the industry is expanding as a result. The value of nursery products reported in 1959 was about $7 million. Close to 90 percent of this value was derived from ornamental plants of which 60 percent are evergreens. The remainder of the sales consisted of deciduous fruit trees, stock for further growth, sod, nut trees, and small fruit plants.

Seed and Other Crops

Illinois is the leading producer of red clover seed with production concentrated in the west-central part. The production of red top seed is of national importance although it has declined in the past 20 years. Timothy, tall fescue, bromegrass, orchardgrass, lespedeza, alsike and sweet clover seed are produced. Oats and wheat are produced for seed and a significant amount of spring oat seed is shipped to eastern states. About 100,000 acres are devoted to production of hybrid seed corn. Broom corn seed and soybean seed are shipped to other states.

Illinois ranks second among the states in the production of popcorn. Over 40 million pounds were harvested from 21,500 acres in 1959. The production of sorghum for grain and forage has increased in recent years. Crops that have been or are presently grown in small amounts show the adaptability of many crops to Illinois' soil and climatic conditions—cotton, sunflowers, castor beans, sugar beets, and hemp.

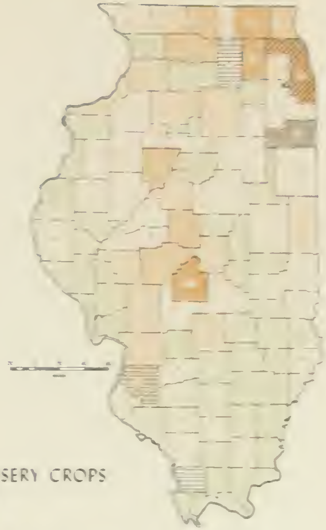
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FLOWERS 1959

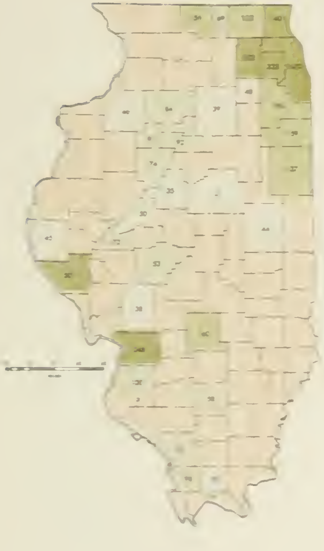
Thousands of square feet under glass

- More than 50
- 21-50
- 11-20
- 10 or less

Acres without glass cover

- 100
- 150
- 600





NURSERY CROPS 1959

Number of Acres

- More than 200
- 101-200
- 51-100
- 50 or less

Counties with less than 20 acres not shown

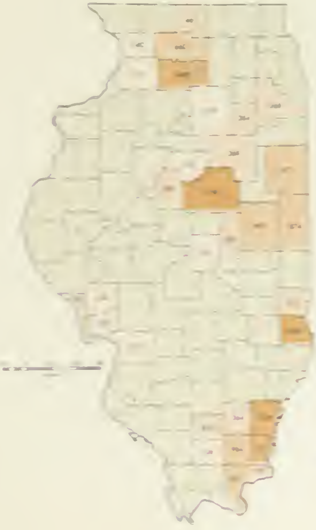
1959 Census of Agriculture

POPCORN 1959

Number of Acres

- More than 1000
- 501-1000
- 201-500
- 200 or less

Counties with less than 100 acres not shown

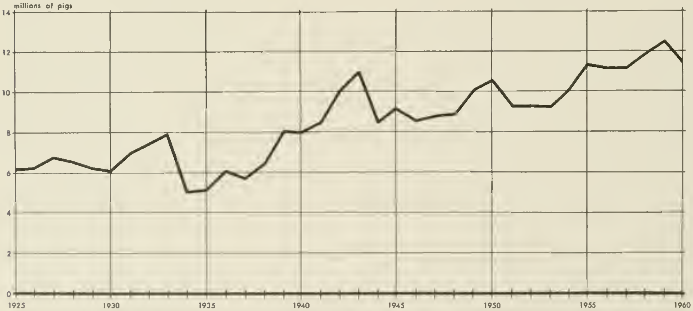


SWINE

Swine provide the basis for one of the major livestock activities in Illinois, these animals being associated with 60 percent of the farms. Some 11 million hogs are marketed annually, and they contribute about one-fifth of the gross farm income of the state. The most important producing areas are in western and northwestern Illinois where Henry, Bureau, Mercer, and Whiteside counties rank in this order as the counties with largest productions.

Swine production is generally a supplementary enterprise to other livestock activities and to grain farming, that is, hogs use farm resources at a time they are not used by the other enterprises. Hog raising makes possible a fuller utilization of labor, more effective and diversified use of feeds, and better distribution of farm income on a great many farms. The production of commercial hogs for slaughter predominates. The majority of commercial hog producers employ cross breeding of either purebred breeds or inbred lines. There is a number of farmers, also, who raise hogs for breeding purposes and these are sold to other farmers. In such instances, farmers are primarily interested in the purebred animals. Another type of swine activity is the production of feeder pigs to be sold to other farmers who feed them to market weight. This latter type of production has been increasing in recent years. Hogs from all types of enterprises are marketed usually at 225 to 250 pounds.

The swine industry has undergone many changes in recent years in addition to the increase in total production. The number of producers has decreased while the production per producer has increased. There is a growing number of specialized swine producers and a tendency away from diversified livestock systems. Furthermore, production practices have shown trends toward drylot-rearing, complete rations, multiple farrowing, on-the-farm feed processing, and mechanization of feeding and cleaning operations.

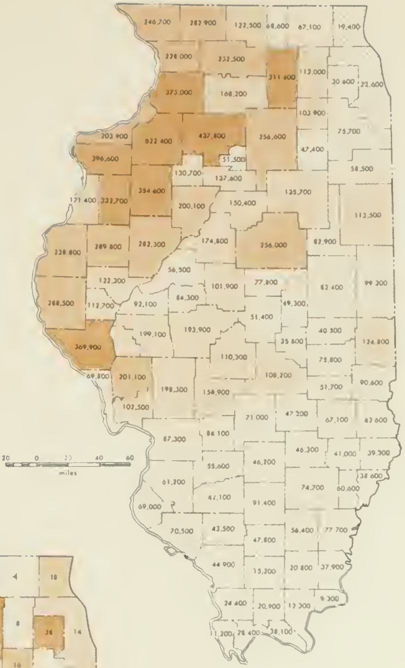


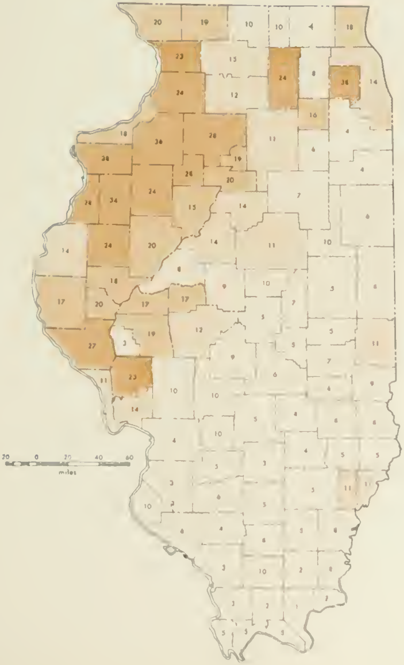
PIGS SAVED IN ILLINOIS, 1925–1960

PIGS SAVED, 1959

Number of Pigs

- ▨ 300,100 or more
- ▨ 200,100-300,000
- ▨ 100,100-200,000
- ☐ 50,100 100,000
- ☐ 50,000 or less





SOWS FARROWED PER FARM, 1959

Number of Sows per Farm

- ▨ 21 or more
- ▨ 16-20
- ▨ 11-15
- ☐ 6-10
- ☐ 5 or less

Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

BEEF CATTLE

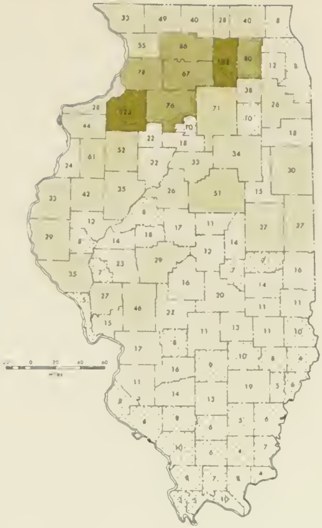
The breeding and feeding of beef cattle is the most important farm enterprise in Illinois when evaluated on the basis of gross income and investment. Illinois along with the other cornbelt states is a major cattle feeding area. The commercial cow-and-calf, stocker, and finishing programs are the most common beef production activities conducted in this state. The average of 650,000 animals on farms represents more beef cows than are found in the traditional beef-breeding states of Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Florida and Mississippi are the only states east of the Mississippi that outrank Illinois in numbers of beef cows.

The large production of low grade roughage—corn cobs and cornstalks, and the high yields of quality legumes, legume-grass mixtures, and corn silage on Illinois farms, are uniquely suited for the stocker and cow-and-calf raising programs.

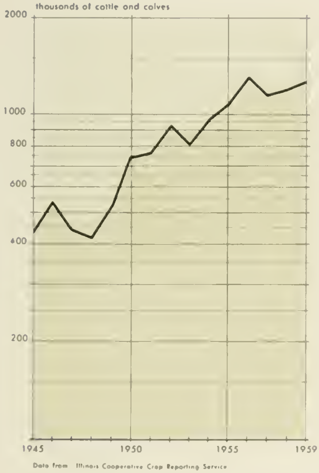
The raising of beef and the subsequent feeding of the animals for slaughter are usually carried out on the same farm. Permanent pasture, hay, corn or grass silage and low quality roughage are excellent feed sources for young growing animals and breeding stock when the ration is adequately supplemented. In contrast, for the more important beef feeding and fattening program, corn is the major ration ingredient, and less roughage, usually hay in this case, is needed. Such rations are supplemented with additional nutrients. Present developments indicate that the most likely changes in this program will involve increasing the size of operations, more automation, feeding cattle to lighter finished weights, and the use of special methods of feed preparation such as pelleting, storage of corn as high-moisture corn, and increased use of silage rather than hay.

Specialized programs such as the breeding of purebred cattle are important. The adoption of scientific methods of producing breeding stock with superior bred-in performance characteristics will be essential to the maintenance of the Illinois position among the leading beef producing areas of this country. It is evident also that proximity to the packing industry and a large production of corn, soybeans, and high-quality roughages are important Illinois assets in the raising and feeding of beef cattle for market.

CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD PER COUNTY, 1959



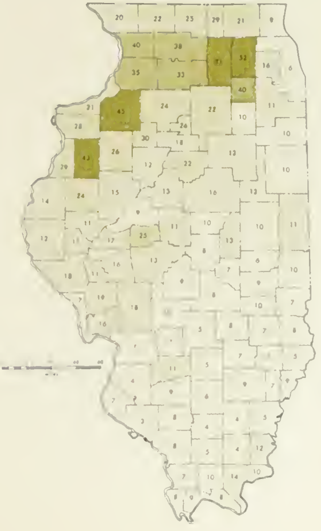
Data from 1959 Census of Agriculture



Data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AND CALVES INTO ILLINOIS FOR FEEDING 1945-1959

CATTLE AND CALVES SOLD PER FARM, 1959



Data from 1959 Census of Agriculture

DAIRY CATTLE

The production of milk for human food in fluid form and in processed dairy products constitutes one of the oldest known phases of agriculture. Since earliest times, milk and milk products, more than any other food, have furnished the nutrients needed for adequate nourishment and good health by people of all ages. Farmers in Illinois have provided this product by milking cows since the state was first settled.

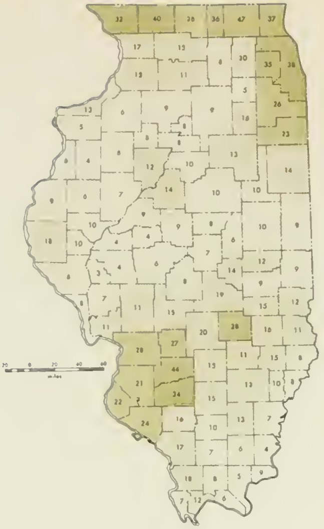
Illinois ranks ninth among the states with an annual production of approximately 5 billion pounds of milk. The major markets for milk produced are in the Chicago and St. Louis areas. Over one-half of all the milk is produced in the northern quarter of the state.

Milk and cream sales in Illinois rank fifth among farm products in total farm cash receipts. Approximately 10 percent of the state's farm income is derived from the sale of milk and dairy beef. Disposition of milk from Illinois farms has changed greatly in recent years. Thirty years ago less than 40 percent of the milk production was sold as fluid milk. Currently, 80 percent is so marketed. Of the remainder, 7 percent is used in farm households, 9 percent is sold as wholesale cream, 2 percent is fed to calves and 2 percent is retailed by the producers. The sale of cream has declined markedly in recent years.

The major supply of milk comes from the Holstein-Friesian breed which predominates in the northern regions of Illinois and represents 65 percent of the dairy cows in the state. In certain central and southern counties other dairy breeds take precedence.

There is a downward trend in the number of farms with dairy cows. The proportion of all Illinois farms with dairy cows declined by one-half during the past decade—from 74 percent in 1950 to 37 percent in 1959. Marked increases in the average size of dairy herds and increased milk production per cow have resulted, nevertheless, in the total annual milk production being more or less stabilized at 5 billion pounds since World War II. During this period total cow numbers have declined markedly from 1,111,000 in 1945 to 574,000 in 1960. This decrease in the dairy cow population has been accompanied by a great reduction in the number of small herds (1–15 cows). The number of large herds (50 cows and over) has doubled, however, between 1956 and 1958 indicating a trend toward larger commercial operations.

Large capital investments in mechanization and in buildings and equipment to meet requirements for Grade A production have encouraged specialization in dairy farming. In general, owners of larger herds have been leaders in the adoption of improved practices in feeding, breeding, and management, resulting in more efficient milk production.

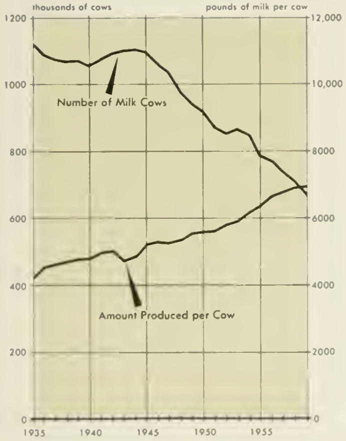


PERCENT OF FARM CATTLE THAT ARE MILK COWS 1959

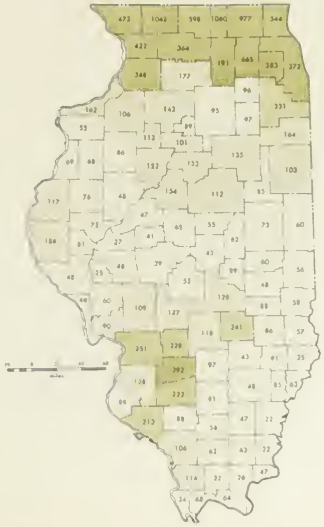
Percent of Cattle

- ▨ 31 or more
- ▨ 21-30
- ▨ 11-20
- ☐ 10 or less

Data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service



ILLINOIS MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCED PER COW 1935-1959



MILK PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF FARMLAND 1959

Pounds per Acre

- ▨ 301 or more
- ▨ 201-300
- ▨ 101-200
- ☐ 100 or less

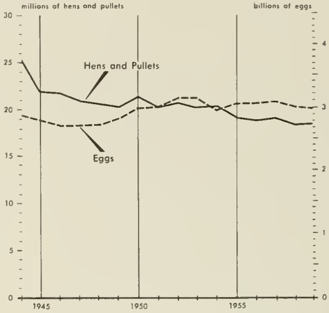
Based on data from 1959 Census of Agriculture and Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

POULTRY AND EGGS

The gross income from all poultry products represents about 7 percent of the total gross income of all agricultural products produced annually in Illinois. Income from eggs makes up approximately 70 percent of the total poultry income. Illinois ranks fifth in terms of total eggs produced but is, nonetheless—except for a few months of the year—classified as a deficit egg producing state.

The egg laying population of the state has declined steadily from a high of 25 million layers in 1944 to 17 million in 1959, a decrease of approximately 32 percent. In contrast the total number of eggs produced has actually increased as a result of an improved output per layer.

The bulk of the state's laying population is on general farms in flocks of fewer than 200 birds. The trend is moving rapidly in the direction of fewer small laying flocks and a greater number of highly specialized commercial enterprises where automation is a dominant feature of the operation. Slightly more than 900 commercial flocks were established in the state as of 1960. These flocks average 2,200 birds and account for more than 2 million of the state's laying population. In Livingston and Iroquois counties the average size for all laying flocks exceeds 500 birds; these counties also lead in total eggs produced.



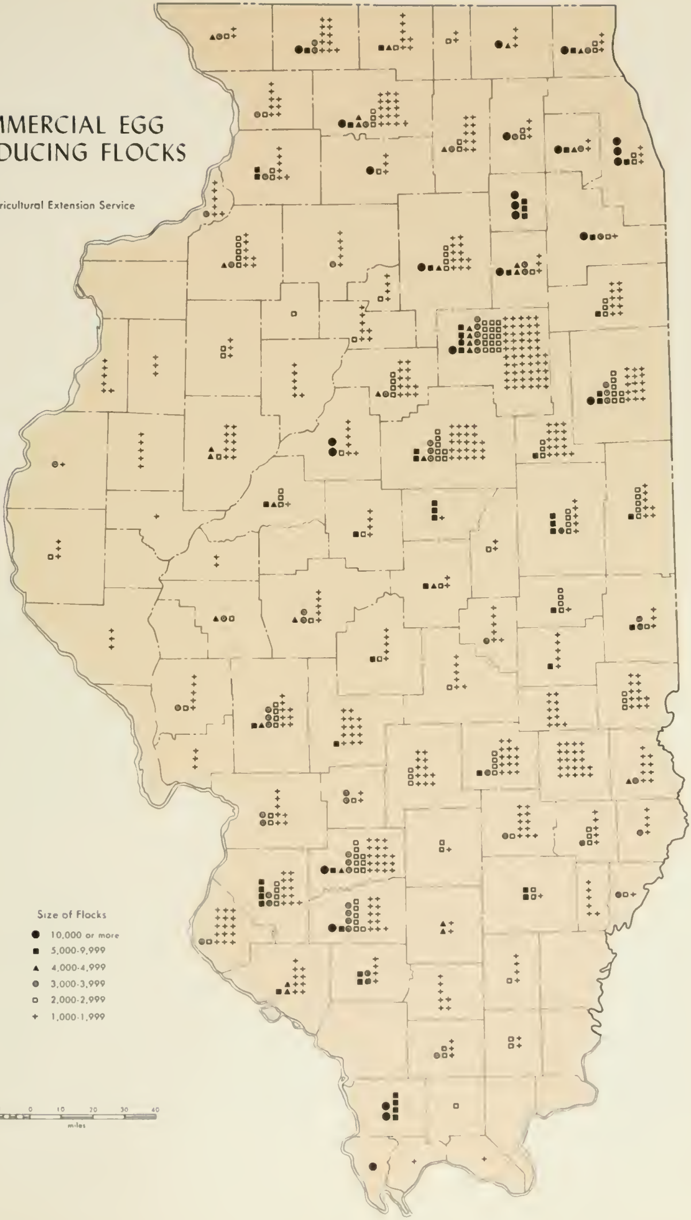
NUMBER OF LAYERS AND EGGS PRODUCED, 1944–1959

The annual production of turkeys has varied only slightly from one million head during the past 15 years. The business is in the hands of the specialist, and it is not uncommon for a single grower to produce from 25,000 to 100,000 turkeys annually. These operations are highly integrated in that the growing, processing and marketing phases are usually controlled by the producer. In many cases the turkey enterprise provides a means of marketing grain grown on the same farm and the manure produced is returned to the soil.

Commercial broiler production increased from 7 million head in 1944 to 27 million in 1952 and then, gradually declined to 7 million in 1959. The most concentrated production is in the Tremont area adjacent to Peoria. In many areas of the state, broiler growing is a part-time farming operation, particularly near centers of population.

COMMERCIAL EGG PRODUCING FLOCKS
1960

Illinois Agricultural Extension Service



SHEEP AND OTHER LIVESTOCK

The sheep production enterprise in Illinois can be divided into two main categories, feeding lambs for slaughter and raising of sheep on farms. Farm flocks consist either of purebred or commercial sheep. The numbers of breeding sheep have increased about 20 percent over the recent 10 year average. However, the smaller flocks, often representing less than 20 animals, are sometimes mismanaged because of their small sizes. Flocks of over 100 ewes are large enough to provide a significant part of the income of many farms where the enterprise is well managed.

While some southwest lambs are purchased in May for feeding on grass and legumes, most feeder lambs are shipped in early fall from the West and Northwest of the country for fall and winter feeding. As many as 10,000 lambs are drylot-fed yearly in some feeding operations, but in many instances small groups of 150 to 1,000 are used in the fall season to glean grain lost in harvesting. The latter are fed the necessary additional grain and roughage needed to insure that satisfactory weight gains will be made. This program for the management and feeding of sheep provides for a rather efficient utilization of farm feeds that are otherwise often wasted.

Horses

There are presently about 52,000 horses in Illinois. Since the 1930's there has been a sharp decline in draft horses and mules and a marked increase in horses used for pleasure and sport. The total state revenue from parimutuel betting on racing during 1959 was 17 million dollars. Quarter horses, thoroughbreds, Shetland ponies, and Standard breds are currently the most popular breeds.

Other Animals

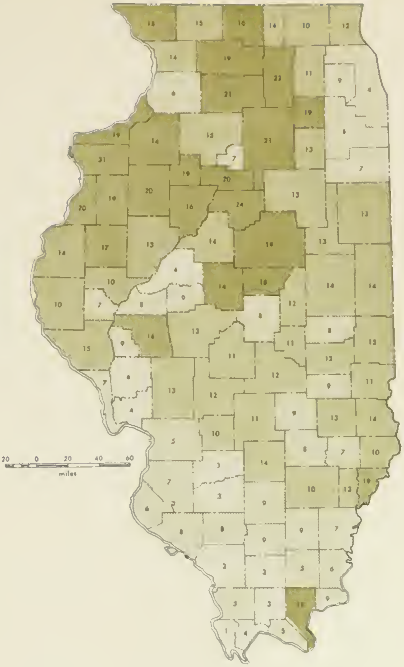
Many fur-bearing and game animals and animal pets are important to nonfarm as well as to farm families. Farmers, their crops and woodlands contribute to the game resources. Pets consume agricultural products in increasing quantities. There is a growing interest among sportsmen and farmers in commercial hunting on privately owned farms stocked with game birds. Pheasants do particularly well on the fertile farm lands of the state. Many of the 160,000 pheasant and 150,000 quail chicks produced by the state each year for release to sportsman's clubs and farmers are released on private farms. The mink population of about 378,000 makes Illinois the third largest producing state. There are about 1 million dogs in Illinois—farm dogs, pets in urban areas, and dogs trained for game hunting.

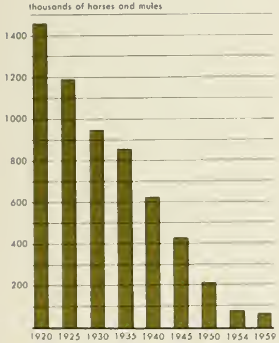
STOCK SHEEP PER SQUARE MILE OF FARMLAND
1959

Number of Sheep per Square Mile

- ▢ 4 or less
- ▢ 5-9
- ▨ 10-15
- ■ 16 or more

Data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service



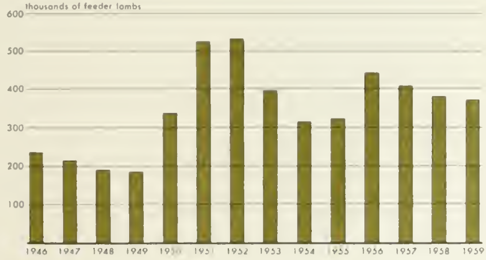


NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES ON ILLINOIS FARMS
1920-1959

Data from U.S. Census of Agriculture

RECEIPTS OF LAMBS INTO ILLINOIS FOR FEEDING
1946-1959

Data from Illinois Division of Livestock Industry as Reported by the Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service



GRAIN MARKETING

Illinois is the leading producer of cash grain in the United States. The total farm sales, about 500 million bushels per year are divided approximately as follows: 300 million corn, 125 million soybeans, 50 million wheat, and 40 million oats.

This cash grain position of the state is emphasized by the position of east-central Illinois as the most intensive cash-grain sales area in the world. This is the main supply area for corn moved to the feed-deficit areas in eastern and southern United States as well as for export and processing. Furthermore, Illinois provides between 25 and 30 percent of the United States production of soybeans. The most intensive supply area of the state is bounded on the north by a line from Will to Mercer counties and on the south by one from Clark to Madison counties. During the postwar period there has been a rapid increase in the production of cash grain in the southern one-third of the state as the result of improved tillage, fertilization, and farm consolidation. The relative increase in importance of this area will probably continue for some time into the future.

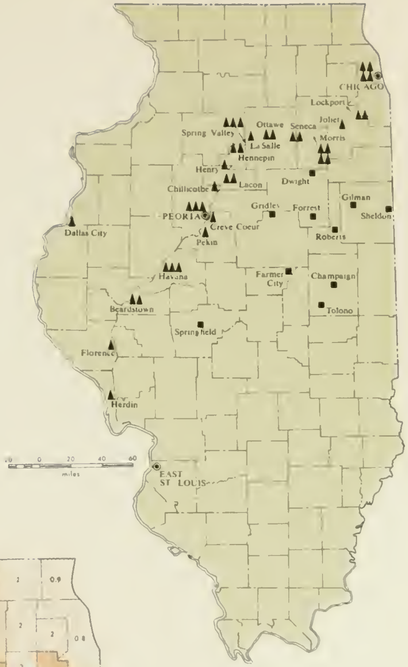
Illinois has a highly developed and diverse marketing system. It is served by an excellent highway network that facilitates the truck hauling of grain to the east and southeast as well as to terminal and processing points in the state. Illinois is also served by a railroad complex that can move grain advantageously in all directions. The Illinois River is one of the world's busiest waterways. Grain is trucked from interior points to elevators all along its course; the same holds true, but to a lesser extent, for the Mississippi, Wabash, and Ohio rivers. The Illinois waterway has connections with the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Grain originating along the river can move to New Orleans or to Chicago for export. It may also move via the Tennessee River to the southeast for feeding purposes, or via the Great Lakes for processing and feeding purposes in the east.

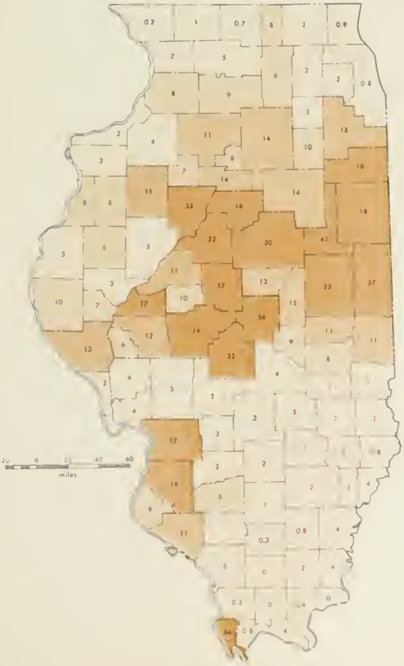
Grain is purchased from the farmer by one or another of the 1,200 country elevators in the state. These elevators consolidate the grain and move it along to terminals, to processors, or for export; either selling to one of the many cash-grain merchants in central Illinois, St. Louis, or Chicago, or to a subterminal elevator located along one of the rivers.

There are three terminal grain markets in and near Illinois—at Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis. Peoria is a major processing center. St. Louis is at a truck, rail, and water transportation hub in addition to being an important processing center. Chicago, the rail transportation crossroads of the nation, is the water-connecting point between the Atlantic and the Gulf. It appears destined to be the leading port on the St. Lawrence Seaway, and this development will materially improve its position in the grain trade. The grain pricing center of the world is located in Chicago where a very high proportion of the world's grain futures trading takes place.

GRAIN TERMINALS

● Terminal city
▲ River subterminal
■ Other subterminal





COMMERCIAL GRAIN ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 1957*

Per Acre of Grainland Harvested

Number of Bushels

▨	16 or more
▨	11-15
▨	6-10
☐	5 or less

11.5 State average

*Excluding terminal and subterminal elevator capacity

GRAIN PROCESSING

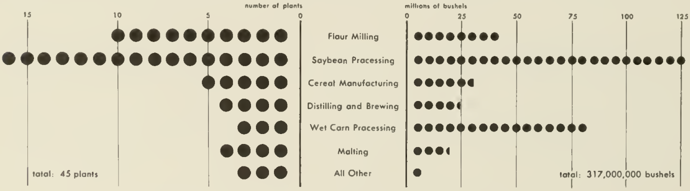
Nearby raw materials and ready access to markets are two of the most important factors favoring Illinois as a desirable location for the development of grain processing plants. The state is at the center of the corn and soybean belt and it also has an excellent situation with regard to sources of soft wheat. On the market side there are large population concentrations in the state and close-by.

Soybeans processed in Illinois are approximately equivalent to the state crop, with in-shipments about equal to out-shipments. Most of the plants engaged in processing soybeans are large and vertically integrated toward one product or another as feed manufacturers or oil refiners. A limited number of the firms involved have no other manufacturing interest. If the soybean production of southern Illinois continues to increase there will be room for additional plants in that area.

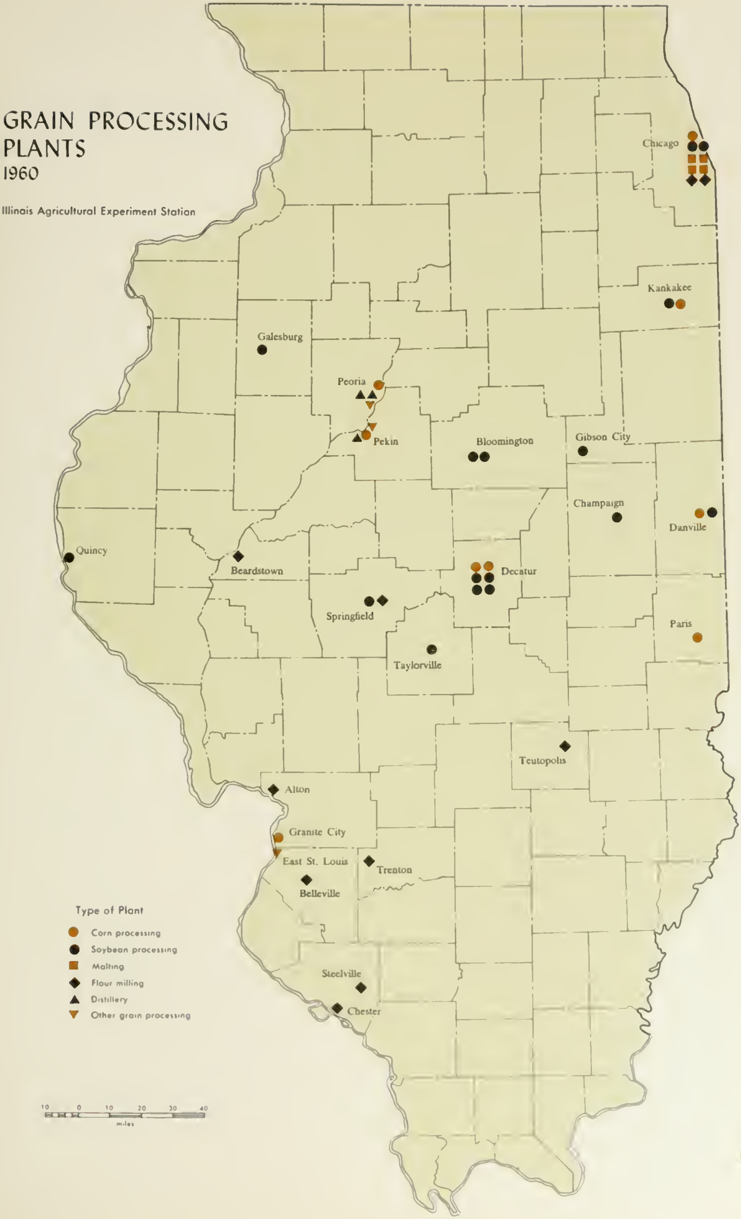
Approximately 130 million bushels of corn are processed in Illinois each year. The wet milling of corn in the manufacture of starch, corn syrup, corn oil, and feed by-products is the most important use. The wet processing of corn is increasing at a proportionally faster rate than the population. Plants for this purpose are located in Chicago, Decatur, and East St. Louis. Other major uses involve corn which is processed for breakfast cereals, brewer's grits, and industrial products. Plants for these purposes are located in the cash-grain area. Illinois is also an important state in the manufacture of potable alcohol. The distilleries involved are located in the Peoria-Pekin area and the maltsters in Chicago.

Nearly as much wheat is milled into flour as is produced in the state. Illinois leads in the production of flour from soft wheat. Operations of this type are carried on in relatively small plants concentrated in the southeastern part of the state. The number of flour mills in Illinois has decreased sharply since the 1920's as a result of technological advances in processing. The consolidation of mills which occurred as a natural outgrowth appears to have been completed.

Illinois is increasing in relative importance as a cash-grain state. There are obvious advantages to be gained from the location of grain processing plants near the sources of supply. As population increases there will be a need for more processed grain and, hence, an expansion of this industry will certainly follow in Illinois.



ILLINOIS GRAIN PROCESSING CAPACITY BY MAJOR GROUPS, 1960



GRAIN PROCESSING PLANTS

1960

Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

MARKETING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and strawberries are the major fruits grown in Illinois. The principal vegetables for fresh market supply are snap beans, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, and watermelons. These fruits and vegetables are marketed largely through the 472 wholesale agents and merchants in the state and the 22 buying points of the retail food chains. In addition, an undetermined number of the nearly 13,000 independent retailers, buy a part of their fresh fruits and vegetables directly from producers.

The two largest markets are Chicago and St. Louis, but large amounts are shipped to Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Kansas City, and Memphis with lesser amounts going to the smaller, intermediate consuming centers. If market conditions warrant, apples and peaches are shipped east to markets in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Rochester, and New York City. Almost the entire output of pears is shipped to processors in Michigan. The bulk of the grapes are processed into wine, with the remainder being sold fresh through wholesalers.

In the past, farmers' markets where producers took their produce for sale to shippers, truckers, retailers, or consumers have existed in Creal Springs, Anna, Cobden, Peoria, and Chicago. The evolution of the marketing structure has brought about their decline. The trend toward a concentration of selling in the hands of a few shipping brokers, on the one hand, and toward direct buying by corporate or affiliated retail organizations, on the other, has resulted in fewer buyers in the producing and consuming areas, and fewer agents and merchant wholesalers in the central markets.

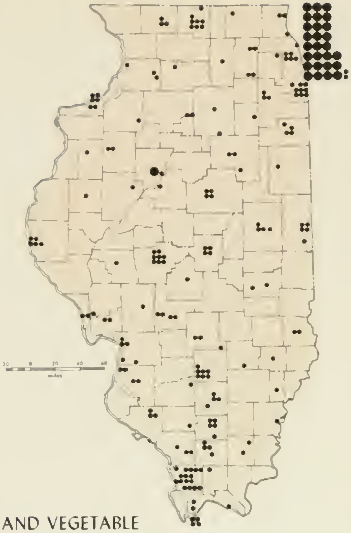
Growers have organized marketing cooperatives to assist them in disposing of their produce. For example, the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange at Carbondale, Little Egypt Growers at Cobden, and Arlington Valley Growers at Arlington Heights were organized for this purpose.

From 1949 to 1959 Illinois canned an average of 8 percent of the nation's asparagus, 18 percent of the sweet corn, 11 percent of the peas, 3 percent of the tomatoes, and 45 percent of the pumpkin. Asparagus is marketed in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. Sweet corn, peas, and pumpkin are sold south of the Illinois-Wisconsin border and east of Kansas City, while tomatoes are sold in nearby states to the north, west, and southwest.

Estimates are that from 96 to 98 percent of the floricultural products and from 85 to 90 percent of the nursery stock produced in Illinois are marketed within the state. With the exception of part of the cut flowers that are sold through wholesalers the output is marketed directly to consumers or sold by producers to retail outlets.

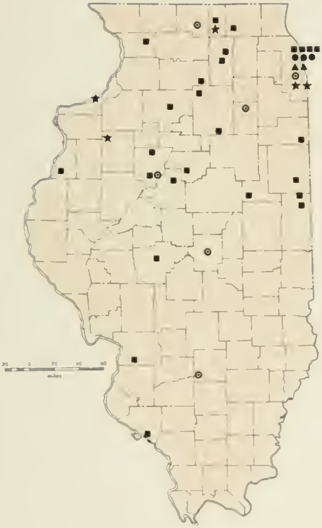
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WHOLESALERS 1960

Number of Wholesalers
- • 1
- ● 10



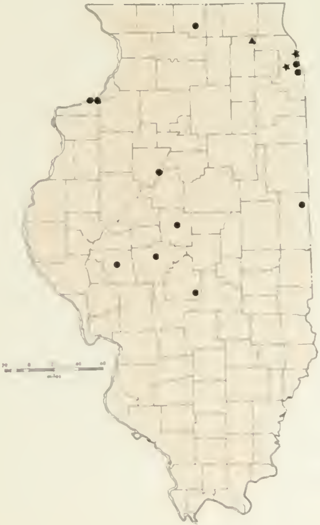
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSORS 1960

One Processor
- ■ Canned vegetables
- ● Jams and jellies
- ▲ Pickles
- ◎ Potato chips
- ★ Frozen fruits and vegetables



HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTY WHOLESALERS 1960

One Wholesaler
- ● Florist
- ▲ Nursery
- ★ Seed



LIVESTOCK MARKET OUTLETS

The Illinois livestock industry provides several types of market outlets. The kinds of markets available have remained the same since the 1930's, but the relative importance of alternative outlets has changed greatly. Direct sales to packer buyers and country order buyers have increased in the major livestock-producing areas of the state. This is particularly true of the hog industry. Farmer market outlets and packing plants have tended to concentrate in areas of heavy livestock population.

Since 1865 there has been an era of rapid development, domination, and then decline in the importance of terminal livestock marketing in Illinois. In 1918 the Chicago market handled 17.4 percent of all cattle for commercial slaughter and 15.7 percent of all hogs produced in the country. Other important terminal markets developed at National Stockyards (East St. Louis) and Peoria. Smaller terminal facilities were developed at Springfield and Bushnell.

Presently, the five terminal or central stockyards with commissionmen, order buyers, and facilitating agencies service patrons of the larger markets. Ten or more packers have established numerous country buying points in Illinois. Many packers also buy livestock at their plants. Auction markets, located at 75 points, offer local outlets for most classes of livestock. Several order buyers or dealers operate as interior merchandisers of hogs and some cattle or sheep. These firms have set up central offices and organized country market collecting points which buy hogs directly from farmers. The central offices receive orders for livestock, they then telephone buying instructions to the operators of the country points. Hogs are assembled, and at the end of the day's business shipments filling these orders are made to the packers.

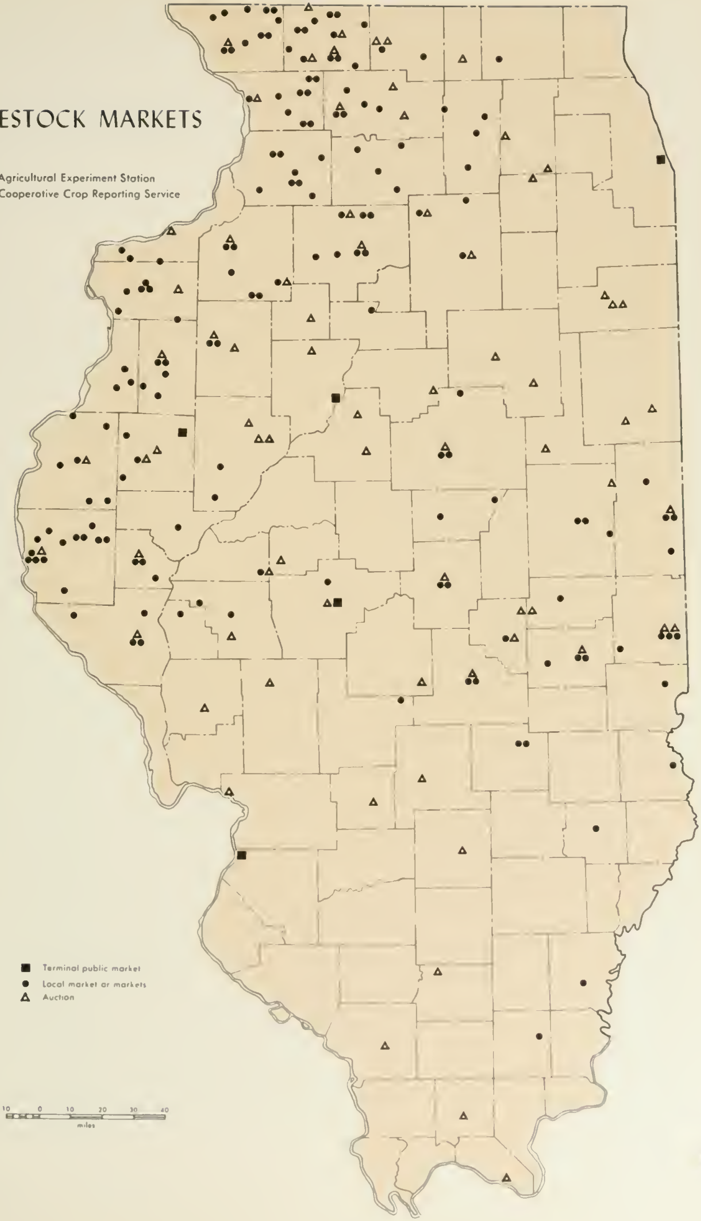
Over three-fourths of Illinois-fed cattle are sold through the terminal markets, but well over half of this volume is shipped to out-of-state packers not located at terminal markets. More than one-half of the hogs produced are sold at local markets. Auctions serve as the major source of feeder stock, especially stocker and feeder cattle.

Various factors have helped cause the changes in the Illinois livestock marketing system. Very important in this connection have been improved roads and communications which facilitate a direct flow from the farm to the packer. These have led to savings in handling costs. Changes in livestock production have also influenced the structure of the market. Numbers of livestock producers are decreasing but the number of head of livestock sold per livestock farm has increased greatly. With the increase in size of the producing unit, assembly of livestock has become a smaller problem. Direct purchases by packers or order buyers can logically be expected to increase. Volume per market outlet will need to increase but the number of market outlets will likely decrease.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

1960

Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station
Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service



LIVESTOCK PROCESSORS

Illinois has held a prominent position in livestock slaughter and the meat packing industry. With the development of Chicago as a transportation center the packing industry there grew to a leading position. Chicago was recognized as the meat packing center of the world. Packing plants were also located at East St. Louis and Peoria.

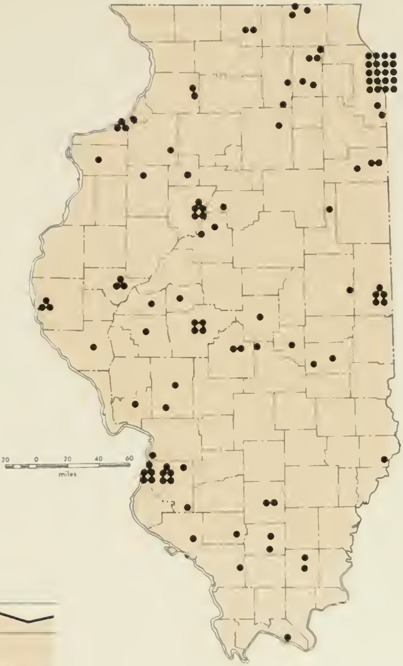
By 1920 Illinois slaughtered over 20 percent of the United States slaughter animals. More than 50 percent more hogs and over three times as many cattle were slaughtered as were produced in the state. Today, the livestock slaughter industry is dispersed, but despite an increased number of facilities the rate of kill per packer has diminished appreciably so that now Illinois slaughter plants process only half the hogs produced and less cattle than are produced in the state.

Some 30 commercial slaughter plants each handling over 2 million pounds of live animals annually, provide major outlets for Illinois livestock. These are usually located near railroad facilities at larger terminal markets. There are 115 firms that process over 300,000 pounds of livestock annually. Firms in this class are located throughout the state; they tend to be situated near larger centers of population and operate mostly to supply local needs. There are 314 small slaughter plants that process less than 300,000 pounds of livestock each per year. Such plants are widely distributed and primarily carry on local operations. Many function in connection with frozen food locker plants.

The transition in meat processing has been typified by the rise and decline of the operations of the "big four" in packing—Armour, Cudahy, Swift, and Wilson—at Illinois terminal markets, especially Chicago. None of these major packers currently operate slaughter plants in Chicago. Present-day slaughter plants in Illinois, as throughout the country, are more specialized in their operation than was formerly the case. In the past, the major plants killed all species and qualities of livestock. Today, most plants specialize in a particular species and operate within a rather definite range of quality. These plants concentrate on filling orders from a rather well defined market.

Currently it appears that there will be an expansion in processing facilities in heavy livestock producing areas of the state. At least three large plants have been constructed in smaller communities near the heavy concentration of livestock production.

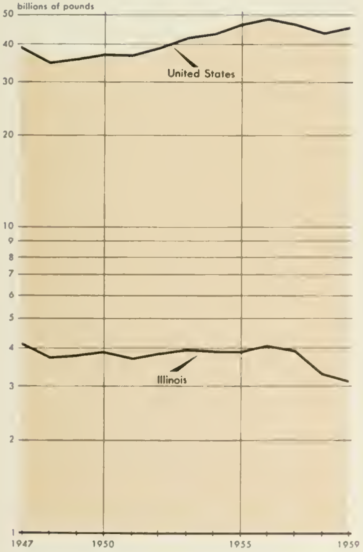
LARGE COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER PLANTS*
1960



● One plant

*Plants slaughtering over 300,000 pounds liveweight per year

Data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service



Illinois and United States COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK*
1947-1959

*Liveweight of all meat animals in commercial slaughter

Data from U S D A STATISTICAL BULLETIN 230 231 and Supplement

DAIRY MARKETING

Over three-fifths of the milk sold in Illinois in 1959 was Grade A. Owing to seasonal and other reserve considerations, however, only 44 percent of all milk sold was consumed as fluid milk or cream. Grade A milk in excess of fluid needs and other grades provide the supply for manufactured dairy products. Milk destined for this purpose is processed to provide a number of products—cheese, butter, evaporated and condensed milk, and frozen desserts.

Cheese making accounted for only 6 percent, or 124 million pounds, of the milk manufactured in Illinois in 1929. By 1959, in contrast, 30 percent of the manufactured milk, 719 million pounds, was made into cheese. Swiss and other special-type cheese required 415 million pounds while the remainder was used for the American type.

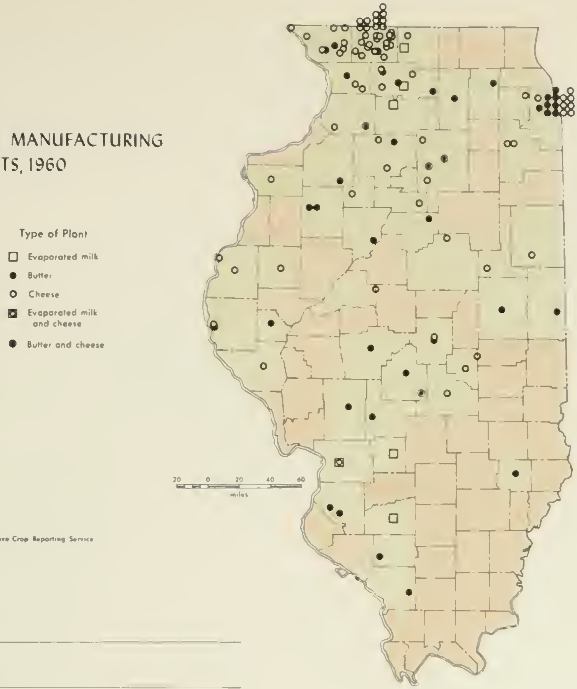
Butter making consumed 28 percent, 682 million pounds, of the 2,427 million pounds of milk manufactured in 1959. While the amount of milk used was second only to that required for cheese it was less than half of the amount needed for butter in 1929.

The production of ice cream and other frozen desserts used 539 million pounds, or 22 percent of the Illinois milk manufactured in 1959.

Evaporated and condensed milk accounted for 419 million pounds, or 17 percent of Illinois manufactured milk in 1959. Most of the milk made into these condensed products is produced in the northern part of the state. A small volume of milk not otherwise reported above is made into specialized dairy products.

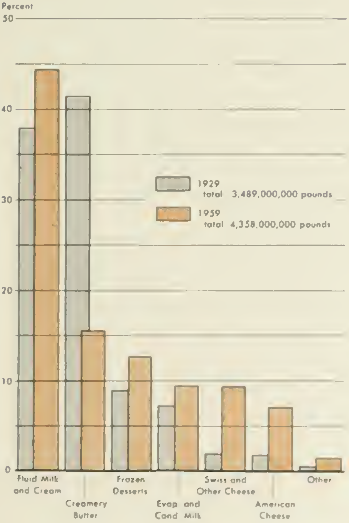
Looking ahead, it appears that dairying will continue to be a profitable farm enterprise in Illinois at least during the next 15 to 20 years. While sales of milk to be made into butter are likely to continue their decline, it seems probable that sales of Grade A milk will continue to increase. Furthermore, several new sterilized milk products, which can be used as substitutes for fresh whole milk and cream, have recently been developed. Sterile milk products offer economies in storing for long periods without refrigeration costs. In some high milk price areas of the United States sterilized concentrated milk is expected to sell for several cents a quart less than fresh milk. Since over half of the milk produced in Illinois is made into manufactured dairy products, and since several new products are likely to have widespread acceptance, it is reasonable to believe that markets for Illinois milk can be broadened by producing sterilized and concentrated milk products in a few strategic locations within the state.

MILK MANUFACTURING PLANTS, 1960



Data from Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

USE OF ILLINOIS MILK 1929 and 1959



MARKETING POULTRY AND EGGS

Eggs account for more than 80 percent of producer receipts from sales of all poultry products in Illinois. Eggs are produced on a large number of farms throughout the state, but the average volume produced per farm is small. Direct sales to local consumers provide an important outlet. In addition, at least one commercial outlet is available in almost every town in the state. There are about 5,000 firms and individuals licensed to buy eggs in Illinois.

The majority of these dealers operate other businesses and deal in relatively small quantities. Larger dealers buy eggs from these smaller dealers as well as from local producers. They assemble eggs in truckload lots and ship them to retailers or to wholesale receivers in the large consuming centers both within and outside of the state. Egg wholesalers are most numerous in areas of population concentration where they act as receivers for eggs shipped from dealers at country points.

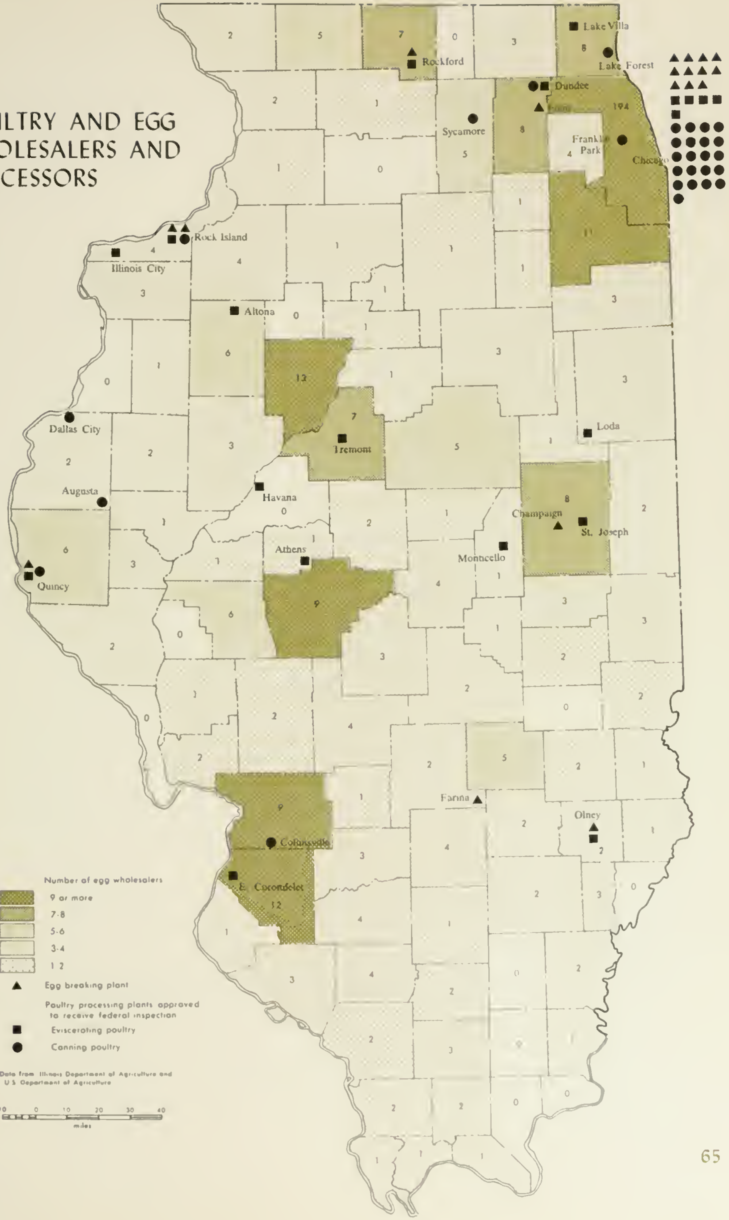
Some of the eggs are graded and cartoned by the dealers at country points while others are processed by wholesalers at the central markets. The trend is toward more processing at country points with direct delivery to retail organizations in the large consuming centers. Vertical integration is also becoming an increasingly important factor in egg marketing. For example, one retail chain store owns and operates its own egg buying and grading stations at several country points.

Egg breaking plants provide an additional outlet for Illinois eggs. More than half of the Illinois egg breakers are located in Chicago. They depend on other dealers as their primary source. The major outlets for their products are bakeries and other food processors.

Illinois producers sell cull hens and small lots of other poultry through some of the same market outlets used for eggs. Many of these birds are moved to Chicago or other central markets for processing. Turkeys and ducks are sometimes raised in sufficient numbers to allow the producer to process his own birds and sell them directly to the consumer or retailer.

Commercial broilers normally move directly to the processing plants. Many Illinois broilers are sold to plants outside the state. The number of poultry processing plants has decreased in keeping with the rapid reduction in commercial broiler production. Most of the larger poultry processing plants in Illinois and some of the smaller ones as well comply with the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act. They must meet these requirements before they can move their products in interstate commerce or into designated major consuming centers.

POULTRY AND EGG WHOLESALERS AND PROCESSORS
1960



Data from Illinois Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Agriculture

COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK FEED

Illinois ranks first among the states in the manufacture and distribution of commercially prepared animal feeds. Reasons for this position include the high output of livestock and livestock products in the state, the abundant supplies of livestock feed ingredients produced on farms (feed grains) and in factories (protein feeds, vitamins, minerals and feed additives), and the excellent transportation facilities for moving feed ingredients and mixed feeds within and outside Illinois. Milling-in-transit and the proportional rate privileges of railroads can be used profitably by Illinois mills. Many opportunities are also available for trucks to develop a "back-haul" of feeds after moving other products to a market. Some feed ingredients from abroad reach Illinois points by water, and feed grains and soybeans move in heavy volume on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

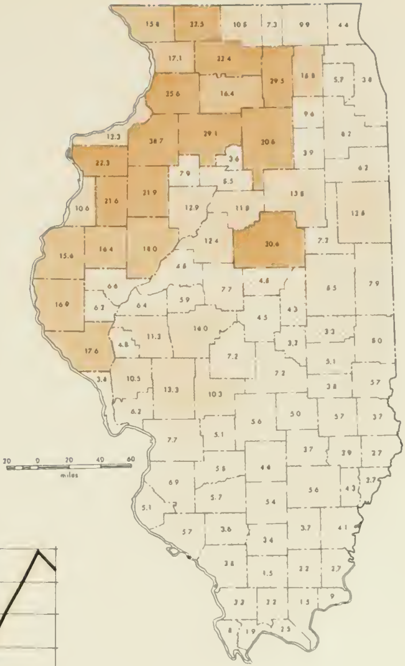
Illinois manufacturers may be classified into those producing basic ingredients, such as soybean meal, minerals, vitamins, and grain by-products; primary feed mills, which assemble and mix basic ingredients; and secondary feed mills which combine commercial supplements from primary mills with locally produced grain. Primary feed mills distribute through dealers and direct to users. Secondary feed mills serve as dealers for primary mills. In addition, local custom mills, mobile mills which go to farms, and farms with processing equipment use both basic ingredients and commercial supplements in preparing livestock rations. Jobbers or wholesalers of ingredients and commercial supplements, and brokers who negotiate sales of basic ingredients participate in the distribution of feedstuffs. The Illinois Feed Association, a trade association for dealers and manufacturers; and the American Feed Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Chicago, carry on activities that help promote the industry.

Both economic and institutional changes are occurring which are helping to shape the future development of the growing feed industry in Illinois. A greater share of the livestock rations being fed use ingredients from nonfarm sources. The number of feed-using livestock enterprises is decreasing, but the quantity of feed used per enterprise is increasing. Many dealers who handled only small volumes have discontinued the sale of livestock feed. More direct movement of feed from mills to farms is occurring, and more feed is hauled in bulk. More feed is being processed into a completely mixed ration, both at local mills and on farms. This trend on farms is encouraged by the need to use more of the farm labor, above average numbers of livestock to be fed, large supplies of farm produced feed grains, and the availability of adequate storage facilities.

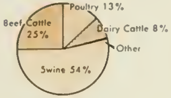
PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT FEED USE, 1958

Thousands of Tons of 44% Soybean Meal Equivalent

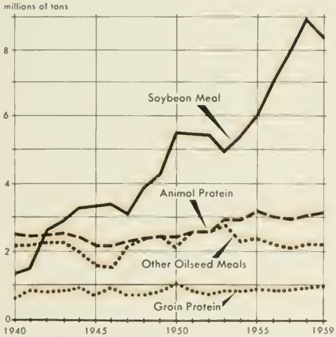
- 5.0 or less
- 5.1-10.0
- 10.1-15.0
- 15.1-20.0
- 20.1 or more



Distribution of Requirements Among Classes of Livestock 1958



Data from Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

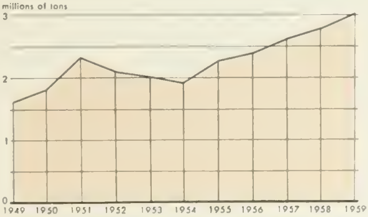


Data from GRAIN AND FEED STATISTICS, U.S.D.A. Statistical Bulletin 159

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS AVAILABLE FOR FEEDING, UNITED STATES

1939-40 through 1958-59 Crop Years

SOYBEAN MEAL PRODUCTION IN ILLINOIS, 1949-1959



Data from SOYBEAN BLUE BOOK

SOURCES OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

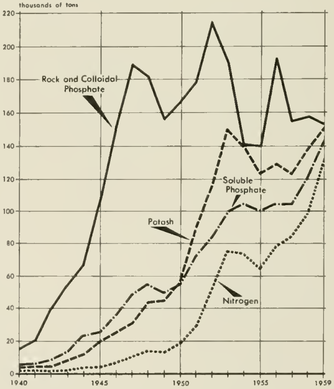
The high value of farm land and a heavy dependence on cash sales of grain and soybeans require large yields per acre if Illinois farms are to provide satisfactory net farm incomes. Commercial fertilizers have played an increasingly important role in the achievement of this objective.

Most of the nation's leading agricultural chemical producers have chemical granulation plants in Illinois. Some of these are situated in the crop producing areas while others are located in the industrial areas of Chicago and St. Louis. Large-scale independent producers distributing primarily in Illinois have also located production facilities here. Major suppliers of nitrogenous materials meet demands from plants within and outside the state. Railroads, waterways, pipelines, and highways combine in providing the Illinois fertilizer industry with a ready and economical access to the major sources of raw material and directly affect comparative costs to Illinois farmers. The transportation system also moves the final product to dealers throughout the state quickly and economically. Dealers whose sales are primarily plant food, and those whose plant food sales are part of a larger farm supply business, represent commercial manufacturers in distributing products to farmers.

Firms which blend both dry and liquid materials serve as important suppliers of plant foods to farmers. The Illinois Department of Agriculture listed 146 firms with blending operations in 1959; most farmers have reasonably close access to their output. Soil-testing laboratories located throughout the state provide a valuable service through which farmers can determine plant food requirements of their farms.

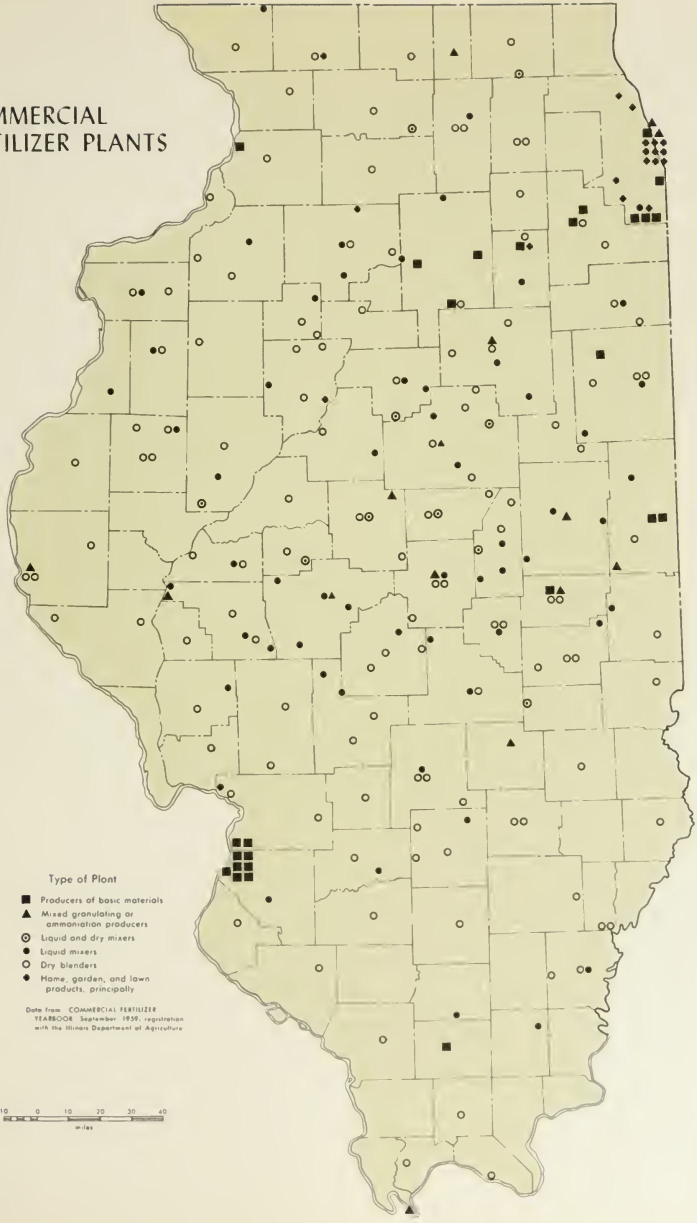
A rapid expansion in manufacturing and distribution facilities, preparation of a greater variety of nutrient formulas (some custom-made for specific conditions), and sale of higher analysis mixtures have highlighted developments in the fertilizer industry in Illinois in the past decade. An association of firms and persons active in the fertilizer industry was organized in 1959 to provide a means of discussing industry problems and to promote the industry.

In looking toward the future, an even greater dependence upon the chemical industry for products necessary for high crop yields seems assured. As in any rapidly growing industry further adjustments in the type and form of products produced and in the ways of distributing these products can be anticipated. The growing emphasis to assist each farmer in meeting his specific needs will continue.



PLANT NUTRIENTS SOLD IN ILLINOIS, 1940–1959

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER PLANTS
1960


Type of Plant
■ Producers of basic materials
▲ Mixed granulating or ammoniation producers
◉ Liquid and dry mixers
● Liquid mixers
○ Dry blenders
◆ Home, garden, and lawn products, principally
10 0 10 20 30 40
miles

Data from COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER YEARBOOK September 1959, registration with the Illinois Department of Agriculture

MACHINERY, BUILDING MATERIALS, AND FUELS

Machinery and Power

Illinois is the leading state in production of agricultural machinery with about 70,000 persons employed. There is a wide range in size and type from the country's largest manufacturers of more or less complete lines of tractors and field machines to small producers of one type of machine or piece of equipment. Larger farms and more specialized methods of farming have called for more efficient and more powerful field units and machines designed for the particular job to be done. During the late 1950's, the farm machinery and equipment industry realized the interest of the farmer in such things as machine styling, properly designed tractor seats, accessibility and standardization of controls, heated and air conditioned cabs, power steering, the infinitely variable transmission, and increased use of hydraulic power for both efficient operation and operator comfort.

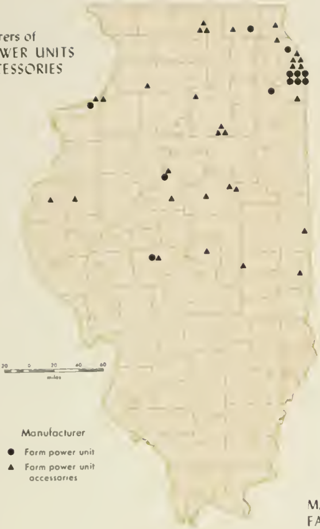
Building Materials

Farmers are using many new building materials. Some of the nation's largest steel mills and many fabricators of steel products have plants in Illinois. Steel framework and metal sheeting are finding increasing use. Metal roofing is economical for many farm buildings. Metal bins are replacing wood cribs for grain storage, due largely to the increase in grain production and the trend toward field shelling and artificial drying of corn. Exterior plywoods and hard boards have been improved so they are sufficiently durable for farm uses. Increasing investments in buildings and equipment make planning of the facilities adapted to the individual farm more and more important. Farmers are turning to material suppliers who offer the complete package of planning, design, building, installation of equipment, and service.

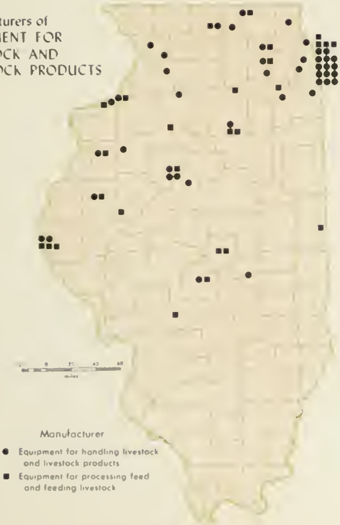
Fuels

Farms provide an expanding market for petroleum products. Practically all powered field machines and farm trucks, and a considerable part of the feed processing and handling equipment, use gasoline, diesel fuel, or propane. Illinois farmers paid $98 million for petroleum products for the farm business in 1959—over $600 per farm and nearly $5 per acre of cropland havested. More fuel is used per acre on central and northern Illinois farms that have intensive crop production and large amounts of livestock. Petroleum products are delivered to farmers through a well-developed network of pipelines, tankers plying the inland waterways, vast "tank farms," large semi- and tandem trailers, and bulk trucks moving directly to farms. Illinois farmers, as well as nonfarm interests, have made substantial investments in companies to provide fuel supplies and services.

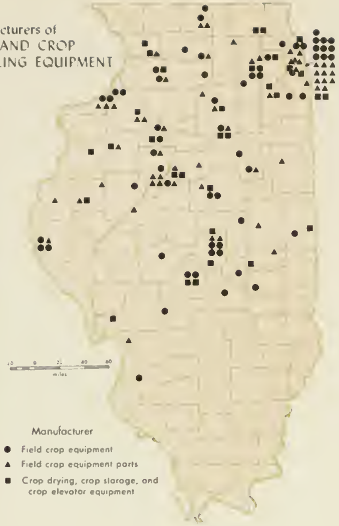
Manufacturers of FARM POWER UNITS AND ACCESSORIES 1958



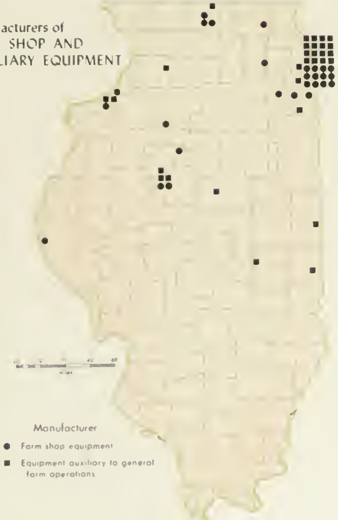
Manufacturers of EQUIPMENT FOR LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1958


0 20 40 60
miles
Manufacturer
● Equipment for handling livestock and livestock products
■ Equipment for processing feed and feeding livestock

Manufacturers of FIELD AND CROP HANDLING EQUIPMENT 1958


20 0 20 40 60
miles
Manufacturer
● Field crop equipment
▲ Field crop equipment parts
■ Crop drying, crop storage, and crop elevator equipment

Manufacturers of FARM SHOP AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT 1958



Data from FARM IMPLEMENT NEWS
1958 Buyer's Guide Issue

AGENCIES DEALING WITH AGRICULTURE IN ILLINOIS

Illinois, located in one of the greatest agricultural regions of the world, is in an advantageous position for teaching, research, and service to agriculture and the related industries. Four state supported universities offer instruction in agriculture and related sciences.

Institutions of Higher Education

University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, including the College of Agriculture, the College of Veterinary Medicine, the Agricultural Experiment Station, twenty-three Soil Experiment Fields, Dixon Springs Experiment Station, four other research centers (located at Brownstown, Carbondale, De Kalb, and Elwood), and the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, including the School of Agriculture, the Illinois Horticultural Experimental Station, the Southern Illinois Cooperative Agronomy Research Center, and the U.S.D.A. Cooperative Small Fruits Research Station.

College level courses in agriculture are also given at *Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois,* and *Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois.*

State Agencies

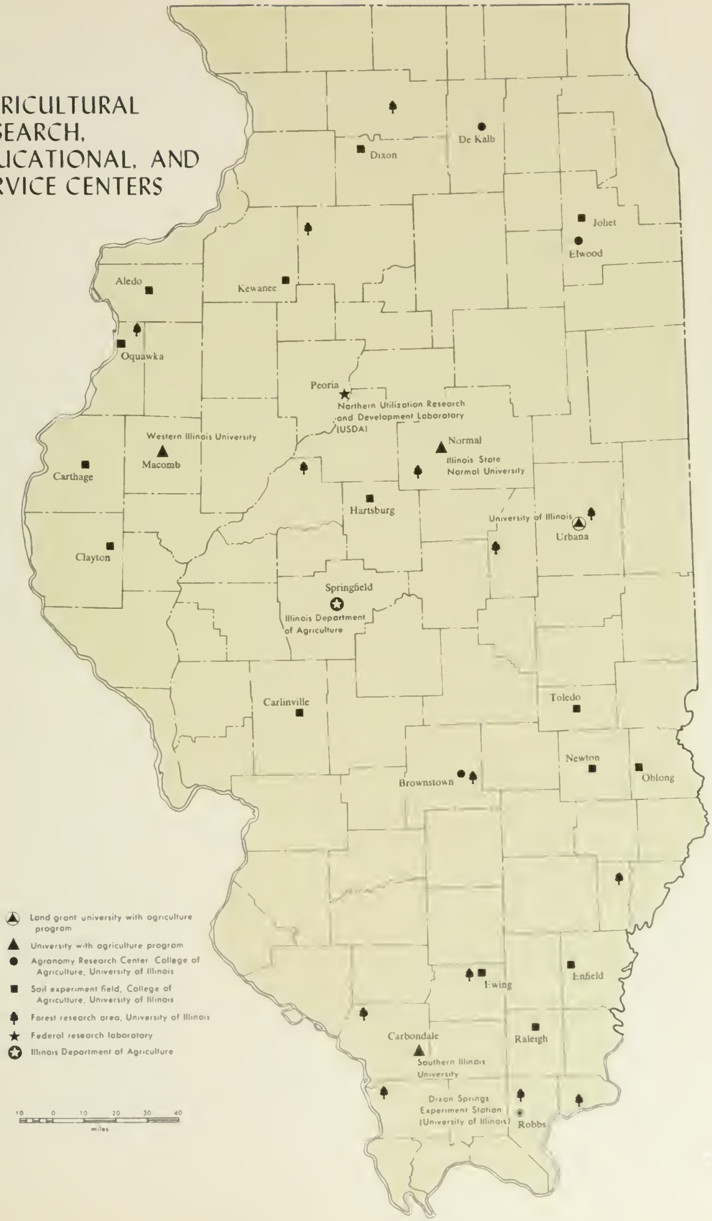
The Illinois Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Illinois serves the people and the agriculture of Illinois. It is also a regulatory department enforcing more than sixty laws pertaining to agriculture and its various branches.

The functions of the department are carried out by the following administrative divisions:

Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service
Apiary Inspection
Foods, Dairies, and Standards
Grain Inspection
Livestock Industry
Markets
Plant Industry
Poultry Husbandry
Soil Conservation and Institutional Farm Management
State Fair

Division of Forestry, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois. The Division of Forestry has the responsiblity for three basic programs: (1) Forest Fire Control, (2) Management of Native Timber, and (3) Reforestation of Idle Acres. Close cooperation and liaison is maintained between the Division of Forestry and other state and federal agencies concerned with the conservation of the state's natural resources.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EDUCATIONAL, AND SERVICE CENTERS


De Kalb
Dixon
Joliet
Elwood
Aledo
Kewanee
Oquawka
Peoria
Northern Utilization Research and Development Laboratory (USDA)
Western Illinois University
Macomb
Normal
Illinois State Normal University
Carthage
Hartsburg
University of Illinois
Urbana
Clayton
Springfield
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Carlinville
Toledo
Newton
Oblong
Brownstown
Ewing
Enfield
Carbondale
Southern Illinois University
Raleigh
Dixon Springs Experiment Station (University of Illinois)
Robbs
Land grant university with agriculture program
University with agriculture program
Agronomy Research Center College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
Soil experiment field, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
Forest research area, University of Illinois
Federal research laboratory
Illinois Department of Agriculture
10
0
10
20
30
40
miles

Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. This division of the State Department of Registration and Education is concerned with research designed to control insect pests affecting agricultural crops. During each growing season the division and cooperating agencies issue weekly press and radio reports on the prevalence of important insect pests and methods for their control.

Federal Agencies

Numerous federal agencies acquire and disseminate information on agricultural subjects of interest and concern to agriculture and related industries. For example, the United States Department of Agriculture, and its divisions, perform functions relating to research, education, conservation, marketing, regulatory work, agricultural adjustment, surplus disposal, and rural development.

The Agricultural Research Service is the major scientific research agency of the Department of Agriculture. This Service is charged with the responsibility for the conduct of fundamental and applied research in the physical, biological, engineering, and agricultural sciences. The Service administers federal-grant funds supporting agricultural research conducted by the state experiment stations at Urbana and Carbondale.

The Northern Utilization Research and Development Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois, conducts research directed toward the discovery and development of new or improved uses for agricultural commodities of all types.

Because of its strategic location, many federal agencies of an administrative, regulatory, or service nature have central or regional offices in Chicago. Examples include those agencies dealing with standardization, inspection, grading, or marketing of grain, meat, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products.

The following federal agencies maintain state offices in Illinois:

The Farmers' Home Administration, through loans and other assistance, helps farmers place their operations on a more efficient basis. Address: 14 Federal Building, Champaign.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (state, county, and community) *Committees* administer programs dealing with agricultural conservation, production adjustment, the Soil Bank, price support, and stabilization. Address: U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Springfield.

The *Soil Conservation Service* provides technical advice and service to farmers throughout the state in cooperation with local soil conservation districts. Address: 605 South Neil Street, Champaign.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation provides farmers an opportunity to insure money invested in growing crops against loss from causes beyond their control such as adverse weather, insect infestations, and plant diseases. Address: U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Springfield.

The Plant Pest Control Service of the Agricultural Research Service maintains state headquarters for plant pest control activity in Illinois and Indiana at the Post Office Building, Urbana, Illinois.

INDEX OF COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS

Incorporated Cities and Towns with Populations of 1000 or more in 1960

Counties

County	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*
Adams	A-8	68,467	Hardin	H-15	5,879	Morgan	C-8	36,571
Alexander	E-16	16,061	Henderson	B-5	8,237	Moultrie	G-9	13,635
Bond	E-11	14,060	Henry	D-4	49,317	Ogle	E-2	38,106
Boone	F-1	20,326	Iroquois	J-6	33,562	Peoria	D-5	189,044
Brown	B-8	6,210	Jackson	E-14	42,151	Perry	E-13	19,184
Bureau	E-4	37,594	Jasper	H-10	11,346	Piatt	G-8	14,960
Calhoun	B-10	5,933	Jefferson	F-13	32,315	Pike	B-9	20,552
Carroll	D-2	19,507	Jersey	C-10	17,023	Pope	G-15	4,061
Cass	C-8	14,539	Jo Daviess	C-1	21,821	Pulaski	F-16	10,490
Champaign	H-7	132,436	Johnson	F-15	6,928	Putnam	E-4	4,570
Christian	E-9	37,207	Kane	G-2	208,246	Randolph	D-13	29,988
Clark	J-10	16,546	Kankakee	H-4	92,063	Richland	H-11	16,299
Clay	G-11	15,815	Kendall	G-3	17,540	Rock Island	B-4	150,991
Clinton	E-12	24,029	Knox	C-5	61,280	St. Clair	D-12	262,509
Coles	H-9	42,860	Lake	H-1	293,656	Saline	G-14	26,227
Cook	J-2	5,129,725	La Salle	F-4	110,800	Sangamon	E-9	146,539
Crawford	J-11	20,751	Lawrence	J-11	18,540	Schuyler	C-7	8,746
Cumberland	H-10	9,936	Lee	E-3	38,749	Scott	C-9	6,377
De Kalb	F-2	51,714	Livingston	G-5	40,341	Shelby	G-10	23,404
De Witt	F-7	17,253	Logan	E-7	33,656	Stark	D-5	8,152
Douglas	H-8	19,243	McDonough	B-6	28,928	Stephenson	E-1	46,207
Du Page	H-2	313,459	McHenry	G-1	84,210	Tazewell	E-6	99,789
Edgar	J-9	22,550	McLean	F-6	83,877	Union	E-15	17,645
Edwards	H-12	7,940	Macon	F-8	118,257	Vermilion	J-7	96,176
Effingham	G-10	23,107	Macoupin	D-10	43,524	Wabash	J-12	14,047
Fayette	F-10	21,946	Madison	D-11	224,689	Warren	C-6	21,587
Ford	G-6	16,606	Marion	F-12	39,349	Washington	E-12	13,569
Franklin	F-13	39,281	Marshall	F-5	13,334	Wayne	G-12	19,008
Fulton	D-6	41,954	Mason	D-7	15,193	White	H-13	19,373
Gallatin	H-14	7,638	Massac	F-16	14,341	Whiteside	D-3	59,887
Greene	C-10	17,460	Menard	D-8	9,248	Will	H-4	191,617
Grundy	G-4	22,350	Mercer	B-4	17,149	Williamson	F-14	46,117
Hamilton	G-13	10,010	Monroe	C-13	15,507	Winnebago	F-1	209,765
Hancock	A-7	24,574	Montgomery	E-10	31,244	Woodford	F-5	24,579

Cities and Towns

Place	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*	*Place*	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*
Abingdon	C-5	3,469	Knox	Anna	E-15	4,280	Union
Addison	H-2	6,741	Du Page	Antioch	H-1	2,268	Lake
Albion*	H-12	2,025	Edwards	Arcola	G-9	2,273	Douglas
Aledo*	B-4	3,080	Mercer	Arlington Hts.	H-2	27,878	Cook
Algonquin	G-1	2,014	McHenry	Arthur	G-8	2,120	Douglas-Moultrie
Alorton	C-12	3,282	St. Clair				
Alsip	J-3	3,770	Cook	Ashland	D-8	1,064	Cass
Altamont	G-10	1,656	Effingham	Ashton	F-2	1,024	Lee
Alton	C-11	43,047	Madison	Assumption	F-9	1,439	Christian
Amboy	E-3	2,067	Lee	Astoria	C-7	1,206	Fulton

*County Seat

Place	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*
Athens	D-8	1,035	Menard
Atlanta	E-7	1,568	Logan
Atwood	G-8	1,258	Piatt-Douglas
Auburn	D-9	2,209	Sangamon
Aurora	G-3	63,715	Kane
Barrington	H-1	5,434	Cook-Lake
Barrington Hills	H-1	1,726	Cook
Barry	B-9	1,422	Pike
Bartlett	H-2	1,540	Cook
Bartonville	E-6	7,253	Peoria
Batavia	G-2	7,496	Kane
Beardstown	C-8	6,294	Cass
Beckemeyer	E-12	1,056	Clinton
Beecher	J-4	1,367	Will
Belleville *	D-12	37,264	St. Clair
Bellevue	E-6	1,561	Peoria
Bellwood	H-2	20,729	Cook
Belvidere *	F-1	11,223	Boone
Bement	G-8	1,558	Piatt
Benld	D-10	1,848	Macoupin
Bensenville	H-2	9,141	Du Page
Benton *	F-13	7,023	Franklin
Berkeley	H-2	5,792	Cook
Berwyn	J-2	54,224	Cook
Bethalto	D-11	3,235	Madison
Bethany	G-9	1,118	Moultrie
Bloomingdale	H-2	1,262	Du Page
Bloomington *	F-6	36,271	McLean
Blue Island	J-3	19,618	Cook
Blue Mound	F-9	1,038	Macon
Bourbonnais	H-4	3,336	Kankakee
Bradley	H-4	8,082	Kankakee
Braidwood	H-4	1,944	Will
Breese	E-12	2,461	Clinton
Bridgeport	J-11	2,260	Lawrence
Bridge View	J-3	7,334	Cook
Brighton	D-10	1,248	Macoupin-Jersey
Broadview	H-2	8,588	Cook
Brookfield	H-2	20,429	Cook
Brooklyn	C-12	1,922	St. Clair
Brookport	G-16	1,154	Massac
Buffalo Grove	H-1	1,492	Cook-Lake
Bunker Hill	D-11	1,524	Macoupin
Burnham	J-3	2,478	Cook
Bushnell	C-6	3,710	McDonough
Byron	E-1	1,578	Ogle
Cahokia	C-12	15,829	St. Clair
Cairo *	F-16	9,348	Alexander
Calumet City	J-3	25,000	Cook
Calumet Park	J-3	8,448	Cook
Cambridge *	C-4	1,665	Henry
Camp Point	A-8	1,092	Adams
Canton	D-6	13,588	Fulton
Carbon Cliff	C-3	1,268	Rock Island
Carbondale	F-14	14,670	Jackson
Carlinville *	D-10	5,440	Macoupin
Carlyle *	E-12	2,903	Clinton
Carmi *	H-13	6,152	White
Carpentersville	H-2	17,424	Kane
Carrier Mills	G-14	2,006	Saline
Carrollton *	C-10	2,558	Greene
Carterville	F-14	2,643	Williamson
Carthage *	A-7	3,325	Hancock
Cary	H-1	2,530	McHenry
Casey	H-10	2,890	Clark
Caseyville	D-12	2,455	St. Clair
Catlin	J-7	1,263	Vermilion
Central City	F-12	1,422	Marion
Centralia	F-12	13,904	Clinton-Marion
Centreville	D-12	12,769	St. Clair
Cerro Gordo	G-8	1,067	Piatt
Champaign	H-7	49,583	Champaign
Charleston *	H-9	10,505	Coles
Chatham	D-9	1,069	Sangamon
Chatsworth	G-6	1,330	Livingston
Chenoa	G-6	1,523	McLean
Chester *	D-14	4,460	Randolph
Chicago *	J-2	3,550,404	Cook
Chicago Hts.	J-3	34,331	Cook
Chicago Ridge	J-3	5,748	Cook
Chillicothe	E-5	3,054	Peoria
Chrisman	J-8	1,221	Edgar
Christopher	F-14	2,854	Franklin
Cicero	J-2	69,130	Cook
Clarendon Hills	H-3	5,885	Du Page
Clay City	G-11	1,144	Clay
Clifton	H-5	1,018	Iroquois
Clinton *	F-7	7,355	De Witt
Coal City	G-4	2,852	Grundy
Colchester	B-7	1,495	McDonough
Collinsville	D-12	14,217	Madison-St. Clair
Columbia	C-12	3,174	Monroe
Coulterville	E-13	1,022	Randolph
Country Club Hills	J-3	3,421	Cook
Crest Hill	H-3	5,887	Will
Crestwood	J-3	1,213	Cook
Crete	J-3	3,463	Will
Creve Coeur	E-6	6,684	Tazewell
Crystal Lake	G-1	8,314	McHenry
Cuba	C-6	1,380	Fulton
Dallas City	A-6	1,276	Henderson-Hancock
Danville *	J-7	41,856	Vermilion
Decatur *	F-8	78,004	Macon
Deerfield	J-1	11,786	Lake
De Kalb	G-2	18,486	De Kalb
Delavan	E-7	1,377	Tazewell
Depue	E-4	1,920	Bureau
Des Plaines	H-2	34,886	Cook
Dixmoor	J-3	3,076	Cook
Dixon *	E-2	19,565	Lee
Dolton	J-3	18,746	Cook
Downers Grove	H-3	21,154	Du Page
Dupo	C-12	2,937	St. Clair
Du Quoin	E-14	6,558	Perry
Dwight	G-5	3,086	Livingston
Earlville	F-3	1,420	La Salle
East Alton	D-11	7,630	Madison
East Chicago Hts.	J-3	3,270	Cook
East Dubuque	C-1	2,082	Jo Daviess

*County Seat

Place	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*
East Dundee	H-2	2,221	Kane
East Hazelcrest	J-3	1,457	Cook
East Moline	C-3	16,732	Rock Island
East Peoria	E-5	12,310	Tazewell
East St. Louis	C-12	81,712	St. Clair
Edinburg	E-9	1,003	Christian
Edwardsville*	D-11	9,996	Madison
Effingham*	G-10	8,172	Effingham
Eldorado	G-14	3,573	Saline
Elgin	G-2	49,447	Kane-Cook
Elk Grove Village	H-2	6,608	Cook
Elmhurst	H-2	36,991	Du Page
Elmwood	D-5	1,882	Peoria
Elmwood Park	J-2	23,866	Cook
El Paso	F-6	1,964	Woodford
Erie	D-3	1,215	Whiteside
Eureka*	E-6	2,538	Woodford
Evanston	J-2	79,283	Cook
Evergreen Park	J-3	24,178	Cook
Fairbury	G-6	2,937	Livingston
Fairfield*	G-12	6,362	Wayne
Fairmont City	D-12	2,688	St. Clair
Farmer City	G-7	1,838	De Witt
Farmington	D-6	2,831	Fulton
Fisher	G-7	1,155	Champaign
Flora	G-12	5,331	Clay
Flossmoor	J-3	4,624	Cook
Forest Park	J-2	14,452	Cook
Forest View	J-2	1,042	Cook
Forrest	G-5	1,220	Livingston
Forreston	E-2	1,153	Ogle
Fox Lake	H-1	3,700	Lake
Fox River Grove	H-1	1,866	McHenry
Frankfort	J-3	1,135	Will
Franklin Park	H-2	18,322	Cook
Freeburg	D-12	1,908	St. Clair
Freeport*	E-1	26,628	Stephenson
Fulton	D-2	3,387	Whiteside
Galena*	C-1	4,410	Jo Daviess
Galesburg*	C-5	37,243	Knox
Galva	D-4	3,060	Henry
Gardner	H-4	1,041	Grundy
Geneseo	D-3	5,169	Henry
Geneva*	G-2	7,646	Kane
Genoa	G-2	2,330	De Kalb
Georgetown	J-8	3,544	Vermilion
Gibson City	G-6	3,453	Ford
Gillespie	D-10	3,569	Macoupin
Gilman	H-5	1,704	Iroquois
Girard	D-9	1,734	Macoupin
Glasford	D-6	1,012	Peoria
Glen Carbon	D-11	1,241	Madison
Glencoe	J-1	10,472	Cook
Glen Ellyn	H-2	15,972	Du Page
Glenview	J-2	18,132	Cook
Grafton	C-11	1,084	Jersey
Grandview	E-8	2,214	Sangamon
Granite City	C-12	40,073	Madison
Granville	F-4	1,048	Putnam
Grays Lake	H-1	3,762	Lake
Grayville	H-13	2,280	White-Edwards
Greenfield	C-10	1,064	Greene
Green Rock	C-4	2,677	Henry
Greenup	H-10	1,477	Cumberland
Greenville*	E-11	4,569	Bond
Griggsville	B-9	1,240	Pike
Gurnee	H-1	1,831	Lake
Hamilton	A-7	2,228	Hancock
Hampshire	G-2	1,309	Kane
Hanna City	D-6	1,056	Peoria
Hanover	C-1	1,396	Jo Daviess
Harrisburg*	G-14	9,171	Saline
Hartford	D-11	2,355	Madison
Harvard	G-1	4,248	McHenry
Harvey	J-3	29,071	Cook
Harwood Hts.	J-2	5,688	Cook
Havana*	D-7	4,363	Mason
Hazel Crest	J-3	6,205	Cook
Henry	E-5	2,278	Marshall
Herrin	F-14	9,474	Williamson
Heyworth	F-7	1,196	McLean
Hickory Hills	J-3	2,707	Cook
Highland	D-11	4,943	Madison
Highland Park	J-1	25,532	Lake
Highwood	J-1	4,499	Lake
Hillsboro*	E-10	4,232	Montgomery
Hillside	H-2	7,794	Cook
Hinsdale	H-3	12,859	Cook-DuPage
Hodgekins	J-3	1,126	Cook
Homer	H-8	1,276	Champaign
Hometown	J-3	7,479	Cook
Homewood	J-3	13,371	Cook
Hoopeston	J-6	6,606	Vermilion
Huntley	G-1	1,143	McHenry
Island Lake	H-1	1,639	Lake-McHenry
Itasca	H-2	3,564	Du Page
Jacksonville*	C-9	21,690	Morgan
Jerome	E-8	1,666	Sangamon
Jerseyville*	C-10	7,420	Jersey
Johnston City	F-14	3,891	Williamson
Joliet*	H-3	66,780	Will
Jonesboro*	E-15	1,636	Union
Justice	J-3	2,803	Cook
Kankakee*	H-4	27,666	Kankakee
Kenilworth	J-2	2,959	Cook
Kewanee	D-4	16,324	Henry
Kincaid	E-9	1,544	Christian
Knoxville	C-5	2,560	Knox
Lacon*	E-5	2,175	Marshall
Ladd	F-3	1,255	Bureau
La Grange	H-2	15,285	Cook
La Grange Park	H-2	13,793	Cook
La Harpe	B-6	1,322	Hancock
La Salle	F-4	11,897	La Salle
Lake Bluff	J-1	3,494	Lake
Lake Forest	J-1	10,687	Lake
Lake in the Hills	G-1	2,046	McHenry
Lake Zurich	H-1	3,458	Lake
Lanark	D-2	1,473	Carroll
Lansing	J-3	18,098	Cook
Lawrenceville*	J-11	5,492	Lawrence

*County Seat

Place	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*
Lebanon	D-12	2,863	St. Clair
Leland Grove	E-8	1,731	Sangamon
Lemont	H-3	3,397	Cook
Lena	D-1	1,552	Stephenson
Le Roy	F-7	2,088	McLean
Lewistown*	D-7	2,603	Fulton
Lexington	F-6	1,244	McLean
Libertyville	H-1	8,560	Lake
Lincoln*	E-7	16,890	Logan
Lincolnwood	J-2	11,744	Cook
Lindenhurst	H-1	1,259	Lake
Lisle	H-3	4,219	Du Page
Litchfield	E-1	7,330	Montgomery
Lockport	H-3	7,560	Will
Lombard	H-2	22,561	Du Page
Loves Park	F-1	9,086	Winnebago
Lovington	G-9	1,200	Moultrie
Lyons	J-2	9,936	Cook
McHenry	H-1	3,336	McHenry
McLeansboro*	G-13	2,951	Hamilton
Mackinaw	E-6	1,163	Tazewell
Macomb*	B-6	12,135	McDonough
Macon	F-8	1,229	Macon
Madison	C-12	6,861	Madison
Mahomet	G-7	1,367	Champaign
Manhattan	H-4	1,117	Will
Manito	D-7	1,093	Mason
Manteno	J-4	2,225	Kankakee
Marengo	G-1	3,568	McHenry
Marion*	F-14	11,274	Williamson
Marissa	D-13	1,722	St. Clair
Markham	J-3	11,704	Cook
Maroa	F-8	1,235	Macon
Marquette Hts.	E-6	2,517	Tazewell
Marseilles	G-4	4,347	La Salle
Marshall*	J-9	3,270	Clark
Martinsville	H-10	1,351	Clark
Mascoutah	D-12	3,625	St. Clair
Mason City	D-7	2,160	Mason
Matteson	J-3	3,225	Cook
Mattoon	G-9	19,088	Coles
Maywood	J-2	27,330	Cook
Melrose Park	J-2	22,291	Cook
Mendota	F-3	6,154	La Salle
Meredosia	C-8	1,034	Morgan
Merrionette Park	J-3	2,354	Cook
Metamora	E-5	1,808	Woodford
Metropolis*	G-16	7,339	Massac
Midlothian	J-3	6,605	Cook
Milan	C-4	3,065	Rock Island
Milford	J-6	1,699	Iroquois
Milledgeville	D-2	1,208	Carroll
Millstadt	D-12	1,830	St. Clair
Minonk	F-5	2,001	Woodford
Mokena	H-3	1,332	Will
Moline	C-3	42,705	Rock Island
Momence	J-4	2,949	Kankakee
Monmouth*	C-5	10,372	Warren
Montgomery	G-3	2,122	Kane
Monticello*	G-8	3,219	Piatt
Morris*	G-4	7,935	Grundy
Morrison*	D-3	4,159	Whiteside

Place	*Map Coordinate*	*Population*	*County*
Morrisonville	E-9	1,129	Christian
Morton	E-6	5,325	Tazewell
Morton Grove	J-2	20,533	Cook
Mound City*	F-16	1,669	Pulaski
Mounds	F-16	1,835	Pulaski
Mount Carmel*	J-12	8,594	Wabash
Mount Carroll*	D-2	2,056	Carroll
Mount Morris	E-2	3,075	Ogle
Mount Olive	D-10	2,295	Macoupin
Mount Prospect	H-2	18,906	Cook
Mount Pulaski	E-8	1,689	Logan
Mount Sterling*	B-8	2,262	Brown
Mount Vernon*	F-13	15,566	Jefferson
Moweaqua	F-9	1,614	Shelby
Mundelein	H-1	10,526	Lake
Murphysboro*	E-14	8,673	Jackson
Naperville	H-3	12,933	Du Page
Nashville*	E-13	2,606	Washington
Nauvoo	A-6	1,039	Hancock
Neoga	G-10	1,145	Cumberland
New Athens	D-13	1,923	St. Clair
New Baden	D-12	1,464	Clinton-St. Clair
New Lenox	H-3	1,750	Will
Newman	H-8	1,097	Douglas
Newton*	H-11	2,901	Jasper
Niles	J-2	20,393	Cook
Nokomis	E-10	2,476	Montgomery
Normal	F-6	13,357	McLean
Norridge	J-2	14,087	Cook
Norris City	G-14	1,243	White
North Aurora	G-3	2,088	Kane
Northbrook	J-1	11,635	Cook
North Chicago	J-1	20,517	Lake
North Chillicothe	E-5	2,259	Peoria
Northfield	J-2	4,005	Cook
Northlake	H-2	12,318	Cook
North Pekin	E-6	2,025	Tazewell
North Riverside	J-2	7,989	Cook
North Utica	F-4	1,014	La Salle
Oakbrook Terrace	H-2	1,121	Du Page
Oak Forest	J-3	3,724	Cook
Oak Lawn	J-3	27,471	Cook
Oak Park	J-2	61,093	Cook
Oblong	H-11	1,817	Crawford
Odin	F-12	1,242	Marion
O'Fallon	D-12	4,018	St. Clair
Oglesby	F-4	4,215	La Salle
Olney*	H-11	8,780	Richland
Olympia Fields	J-3	1,503	Cook
Onarga	H-6	1,397	Iroquois
Oquawka*	B-5	1,090	Henderson
Oregon*	E-2	3,732	Ogle
Orion	C-4	1,269	Henry
Orland Park	H-3	2,592	Cook
Oswego	G-3	1,510	Kendall
Ottawa*	F-4	19,408	La Salle
Palatine	H-2	11,504	Cook
Palestine	J-11	1,564	Crawford
Palos Hts.	J-3	3,775	Cook
Palos Hills	J-3	3,766	Cook
Palos Park	J-3	2,169	Cook

*County Seat

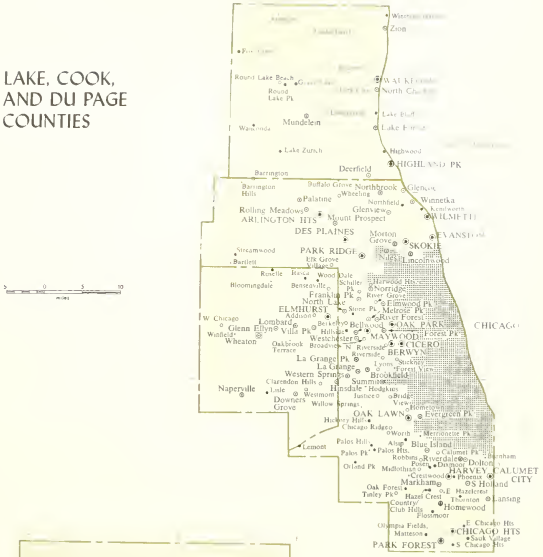
Place	Map Coordinate	Population	County
Pana	F-9	6,432	Christian
Paris*	J-9	9,823	Edgar
Park City	J-1	1,408	Lake
Park Forest	J-3	29,993	Cook
Park Ridge	H-2	32,659	Cook
Pawnee	D-9	1,517	Sangamon
Paxton*	H-6	4,370	Ford
Pecatonica	E-1	1,659	Winnebago
Pekin*	E-6	28,146	Tazewell
Peoria*	E-6	103,162	Peoria
Peoria Hts.	E-6	7,064	Peoria
Peotone	J-4	1,788	Will
Peru	F-4	10,460	La Salle
Petersburg*	D-8	2,359	Menard
Phoenix	J-3	4,203	Cook
Pinckneyville*	E-13	3,085	Perry
Pittsfield*	B-9	4,089	Pike
Plainfield	H-3	2,183	Will
Plano	G-3	3,343	Kendall
Polo	E-2	2,551	Ogle
Pontiac*	G-5	8,435	Livingston
Port Byron	C-3	1,153	Rock Island
Posen	J-3	4,517	Cook
Princeton*	E-4	6,250	Bureau
Princeville	D-5	1,281	Peoria
Prophetstown	D-3	1,802	Whiteside
Quincy*	A-8	43,793	Adams
Rantoul	H-7	22,116	Champaign
Red Bud	D-13	1,942	Randolph
Ridgeway	H-14	1,055	Gallatin
Riverdale	J-3	12,008	Cook
River Forest	J-2	12,695	Cook
River Grove	J-2	8,464	Cook
Riverside	H-2	9,750	Cook
Riverton	E-8	1,591	Sangamon
Roanoke	F-5	1,821	Woodford
Robbins	J-3	7,511	Cook
Robinson*	J-11	7,226	Crawford
Rochelle	F-2	7,008	Ogle
Rockdale	H-3	1,272	Will
Rock Falls	D-3	10,261	Whiteside
Rockford*	F-1	126,706	Winnebago
Rock Island*	C-3	51,863	Rock Island
Rockton	F-1	1,833	Winnebago
Rolling Meadows	H-2	10,879	Cook
Romeoville	H-3	3,574	Will
Roodhouse	C-9	2,352	Greene
Roselle	H-2	3,581	Du Page
Roseville	B-6	1,065	Warren
Rosiclare	G-15	1,700	Hardin
Rossville	J-7	1,470	Vermilion
Round Lake Beach	H-1	5,011	Lake
Round Lake Park	H-1	2,565	Lake
Roxana	D-11	2,090	Madison
Royalton	F-14	1,225	Franklin
Rushville*	C-7	2,819	Schuyler
St. Anne	J-5	1,378	Kankakee
St. Charles	G-2	9,269	Kane
St. Elmo	F-11	1,503	Fayette
St. Francisville	J-12	1,040	Lawrence
St. Joseph	H-7	1,210	Champaign
Salem*	F-12	6,165	Marion
Sandoval	F-12	1,356	Marion
Sandwich	G-3	3,842	De Kalb
San Jose	E-7	1,093	Mason-Logan
Sauk Village	J-3	4,687	Cook
Savanna	D-2	4,950	Carroll
Schiller Park	H-2	5,687	Cook
Seneca	G-4	1,719	La Salle
Sesser	F-13	1,764	Franklin
Shawneetown*	H-14	1,280	Gallatin
Sheffield	D-4	1,078	Bureau
Shelbyville*	F-9	4,821	Shelby
Sheldon	J-5	1,137	Iroquois
Silvis	C-3	3,973	Rock Island
Skokie	J-2	59,364	Cook
South Beloit	F-1	3,781	Winnebago
South Chicago Hts.	J-3	4,043	Cook
South Elgin	G-2	2,624	Kane
Southern View	E-8	1,485	Sangamon
South Holland	J-3	10,412	Cook
South Jacksonville	C-9	2,340	Morgan
South Pekin	E-6	1,007	Tazewell
Sparta	D-13	3,452	Randolph
Springfield*	E-8	83,271	Sangamon
Spring Valley	F-4	5,371	Bureau
Staunton	D-11	4,228	Macoupin
Steeleville	E-14	1,569	Randolph
Steger	J-3	6,432	Cook-Will
Sterling	D-3	15,688	Whiteside
Stickney	J-2	6,239	Cook
Stockton	D-1	1,800	Jo Daviess
Stone Park	J-2	3,038	Cook
Stonington	F-9	1,076	Christian
Streamwood	H-2	4,821	Cook
Streator	F-4	16,868	La Salle-Livingston
Sullivan*	G-9	3,946	Moultrie
Summit	J-3	10,374	Cook
Sumner	J-11	1,035	Lawrence
Swansea	D-12	3,018	St. Clair
Sycamore*	G-2	6,961	De Kalb
Taylorville*	E-9	8,801	Christian
Teutopolis	G-10	1,140	Effingham
Thornton	J-3	2,895	Cook
Tilton	J-7	2,598	Vermilion
Tinley Park	J-3	6,392	Cook
Tolono	H-8	1,539	Champaign
Toluca	F-5	1,352	Marshall
Toulon*	D-5	1,213	Stark
Tremont	E-6	1,558	Tazewell
Trenton	E-12	1,866	Clinton
Troy	D-11	1,778	Madison
Tuscola*	H-8	3,875	Douglas
Urbana*	H-7	27,294	Champaign
Valley View	H-2	1,741	Kane
Vandalia*	F-11	5,537	Fayette
Venice	C-12	5,380	Madison
Vienna*	F-15	1,094	Johnson
Villa Grove	H-8	2,308	Douglas
Villa Park	H-2	20,391	Du Page
Virden	D-9	3,309	Macoupin
Virginia*	C-8	1,669	Cass

*County Seat

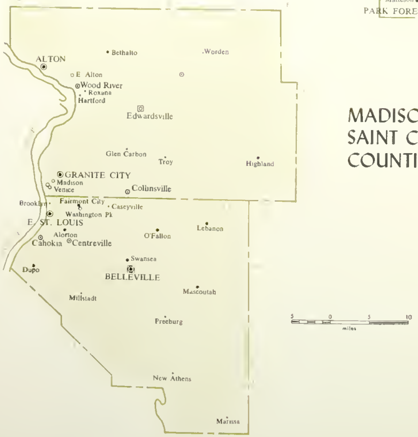
Place	Map Coordinate	Population	County
Walnut	E-3	1,192	Bureau
Wamac	F-12	1,394	Marion, Clinton and Washington
Warren	D-1	1,470	Jo Daviess
Warsaw	A-7	1,938	Hancock
Washburn	E-5	1,064	Woodford
Washington	E-6	5,919	Tazewell
Washington Park	D-12	6,601	St. Clair
Waterloo *	C-13	3,739	Monroe
Watseka *	J-5	5,219	Iroquois
Wauconda	H-1	3,227	Lake
Waukegan *	J-1	55,719	Lake
Waverly	D-9	1,375	Morgan
Wenona	F-5	1,005	Marshall
Westchester	H-2	18,092	Cook
West Chicago	H-2	6,854	Du Page
West Dundee	H-2	2,530	Kane
Western Springs	H-2	10,838	Cook
West Frankfort	F-14	9,027	Franklin
Westmont	H-3	5,997	Du Page
Westville	J-8	3,497	Vermilion
Wheaton *	H-2	24,312	Du Page
Wheeling	H-2	7,169	Cook
White Hall	C-9	3,012	Greene
Willow Springs	H-3	2,348	Cook
Wilmette	J-2	28,268	Cook
Wilmington	H-4	4,210	Will
Winchester *	C-9	1,657	Scott
Windsor	G-9	1,021	Shelby
Winfield	H-2	1,575	Du Page
Winnebago	E-1	1,059	Winnebago
Winnetka	J-2	13,368	Cook
Winthrop Harbor	J-2	3,848	Lake
Witt	E-10	1,101	Montgomery
Wood Dale	H-2	3,071	Du Page
Wood River	D-11	11,694	Madison
Woodstock *	G-1	8,897	McHenry
Worden	D-11	1,060	Madison
Worth	J-3	8,196	Cook
Wyoming	D-5	1,559	Stark
Yorkville *	G-3	1,568	Kendall
Zeigler	F-14	2,133	Franklin
Zion	J-1	11,941	Lake
County Seats with Populations of Less than 1000 in 1960			
Elizabethtown*	G-15	524	Hardin
Golconda *	G-15	864	Pope
Hardin *	C-10	356	Calhoun
Hennepin *	E-4	391	Putnam
Louisville *	G-11	906	Clay
Toledo *	H-10	998	Cumberland

*County Seat

LAKE, COOK, AND DU PAGE COUNTIES



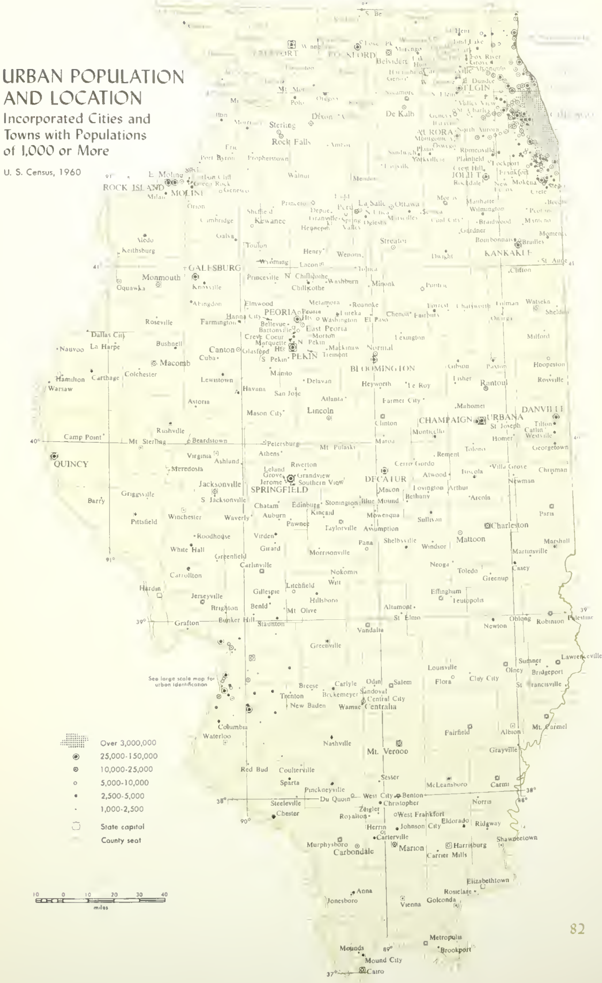
MADISON AND SAINT CLAIR COUNTIES



URBAN POPULATION AND LOCATION

Incorporated Cities and Towns with Populations of 1,000 or More

U. S. Census, 1960



▨ Over 3,000,000
◉ 25,000-150,000
⊚ 10,000-25,000
○ 5,000-10,000
● 2,500-5,000
· 1,000-2,500
☐ State capital
County seat

BOUND BY

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3 0112 084209425